

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet street, New Orleans.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year.....\$5 00
Six months.....2 50
Single copy.....10

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion \$1 50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

JOBS PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the Louisianaian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

COUNSEL

If thou dost bid thy friend farewell,
But for one night thought that farewell may be,
Press thou his palm with thine. How came,
thou tell
How far from thee
To caprice may lead his feet
To that to-morrow comes? Men have
been known
To lightly turn the corner of a street,
And days have grown
To months, and months to lagging years,
Before they looked in loving eyes again,
Parting at best is underlaid with tears—
With tears and pain.
Therefore, lest sudden death should come
between,
Or time or distance, chide with pressure true
The hand of him who goeth forth; unseen,
Fate goeth too!
Yes, find thou always time to say
Some earnest word between the idle talk;
Let with thee henceforth, ever, night and day,
Regret should walk.
M. E. M.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

MY AVENGER.

Come hither, Czar. It seems almost cruel to disturb you as you lie there, stretched out at full length on the hearth-rug, with the firelight gleaming on your skin-smooth coat and showing off your large bulk against its ruddy glow. But I feel sad and lonely to-night, old fellow, and I would fain realize in your companionship that there is one creature on earth that creature on earth that truly loves me, even though that creature be but a dog. So come, sir—come—wake up. Ah, that is right; up with you, Czar—up with you! put your great paws on my shoulders and rub your head against my cheek, which has seldom known so honest a caress. But gently, gently; that will do! You are apt to forget forget that you are rather larger than a good-sized calf; so your gambols are the reverse of light-some, and your fondness, when too demonstrative, speedily becomes oppressive. Sit down beside me, now, and lay your head upon my knee, so that I can rest my hand upon it, for my thoughts are busy with the events of the past, and the fierce satisfaction that thrills my heart whenever I look at your massive chest and powerful jaws, and strong white teeth, is the only vestige of gladness that those events have left to me.

The flickering flame flashes up now, and brings out into vivid distinctness the picture that hangs above the mantelpiece, a picture that to-morrow will claim no inconsiderable share of attention from the persons who will doubtless come in great numbers to be present at the sale of "the elegant country-seat known as Mandesleigh, situated on the Hudson River, just twenty miles from New York, and within ten minutes' walk of the Westbrook station." I believe I have quoted the advertisement correctly. Everything is to be disposed of to-morrow—house, grounds, plants, furniture, pictures, bronzes, books—everything except you, my great Russian bloodhound, and yonder picture. That shall remain in my possession. No scandal-loving purchaser shall ever point to it as a likeness of the beautiful Mrs. Kerrison, and a very interesting relic of the celebrated divorce case. I will keep that painting as a memento of my past folly and the cruel punishment which awaited my blind infatuation.

The picture was christened by the artist "The Sleeping Duenna." The scene is in Venice, and by the costumes the action transpires in the middle ages. It represents a large arched window with carved and massive stone framework, and with a slightly projecting balcony, over which heavy stone balustrade hangs a rich drapery of silver-gray damask, while at one side on its broad ledge there stands a slender rosebush, planted in a antique vase, and bearing one or two brilliant blood-red blossoms. Two persons are seated in this balcony. One, an aged dame, attired in a dark heavy-look-

ing robe with stiffly starched ruff and slashed sleeves, clutches her great feather fan with instinctive care, while her drowsy head droops sideways against the framework of the window, and she sits there fast asleep. The other, a fair-haired, childish-looking girl, leans forward with smiling mouth and downward-glancing eyes, gazing intently upon the movements of some personage below. The expression of pleased recognition and interest on her pretty features betrays to the spectator that it is no chance passer-by that has so attracted her attention, and imagination readily depicts the gliding gondola and the gallant cavalier on which she looks. She is in the act of dropping from her slender outstretched hand a spray of scarlet rose, apparently just plucked from the plant at her side, a love gift or a signal to the lover beneath. In her fair frivolous face, with its coquettish yet childish smile and its expression of gratified vanity, we read no tragic story of real passion, of true though guilty love. It is the face of a weak, vain, heedless woman; one who might have been the heroine of some ancient Spanish comedy of cloak and sword, or the central figure of a merry tale like those told by Boccaccio and Margaret of Navarre; a woman beautiful and fascinating, it is true, with that girlish, child-like beauty and seemingly innocent fascination which possess such wondrous power to ensnare the hearts and bewilder the brains of the wisest of men, but lacking all depth of feeling, all true nobility of soul.

In the background the scene deepens into tragedy. The damask window curtain has just been swept aside by a man handsome and noble-looking, but no longer young; a splendidly-attired, dark-browed Venetian, whose deep, passionate eyes, and frowning brow, and clenched hand reveal to us the love and jealousy and revengeful ire of the betrayed husband, who has learned in that glance the story of his wife's faithlessness and his own despair. There is more than anger or revenge written on that dark, stormy face. Love strong and fervent and sorrow cruel in its intensity blend with the fiercer passions and contend with them for the mastery. He has loved that woman, and his heart in that one moment of revelation has been made desolate. Poor shallow-souled, careless child dropping her signal-flowers with that thoughtless smile, how little she dreams or has ever thought of the terrible retribution which she has herself dragged down upon her head—of the stormy desolation she has brought upon her husband's life.

I think if at the judgment day a voice arises to plead for such women as these, the words will be those of that divinely uttered of the Great Intercessor, "Father, forgive them, for they knew not what they did!"

I have frequently been told by connoisseurs and artists that this picture is a remarkably fine work of art. It was, however, neither for the excellence of its execution nor the dramatic intensity of the scene therein portrayed that I became its possessor, but for the striking resemblance which the features of the golden-haired girl bore to once seen then only for the first time, but already indelibly imprinted on my memory—the face of Maude Pemberton. The likeness is altogether an accidental one; the artist had never even seen Miss Pemberton, but looking in the depths of his soul for the face of a vain, shallow, unprincipled woman, his genius portrayed for him that girlish, soulless beauty, and he traced the portrait of my future wife.

I married late in life. I was what is usually termed a self-made man; that is to say, Heaven gave me, not genius, but something better, namely common sense; and I turned the gift to a profitable account. In my early days I was too much engrossed in the cares and toils of life to waste much thought on the softer passions; and when at last the goal of my endeavors was reached and the golden prize won, I had shaped for myself an existence wherein my business by day and my library in the evening filled up my days, and left no time for the pursuit of those social pleasures for which, however, I felt I could speedily acquire a liking. I was therefore not exposed to the wiles and machinations of fortune-hunting mamma and mercenary damsel, and I reached the age of forty-seven heart-whole, fancy-free, and a single man.

One evening I found myself occupying a seat in the parquet of the Fourteenth Street Opera House. I was fond of theatrical and musical entertainments,

and often passed an evening at one or the other of the numerous places of amusement in New York. On the night in question, the dreary ugliness of this, the most dismal of American opera houses, was enlivened by the fair faces, the brilliant toilets, and the noisy chatter of a crowded and fashionable audience. I had come to listen to the music, and was much disturbed by the incessant talking which went on around me, a party occupying seats in the front row immediately above me being especially annoying. They kept up a continual stream of conversation and laughter in very audible tones, till at last, fairly out of patience, I turned and looked up, hoping that my indignant glances would have some effect in reducing my tormentors to silence. As I did so, my eyes rested on the face of a young girl who, with parted lips and eager gaze, was leaning over the front of one of the boxes, and looking intently at the performance on the stage. As the flame in yonder fireplace seizes on the fresh-placed logs and flashes upward into new brightness, it shines upon the painted image of the beauty revealed to me at that moment, the face that fascinated my gaze and enthralled my heart. "C'est la fatalité!" sings la Belle Helene, in that opera of Offenbach's which I have too much cause to remember. It was fatality, the blind infatuation which seized upon me in that moment, and which held me captive till a few short months ago. I loved Maude Pemberton from the first moment that I looked upon her, and I left the theater with the settled purpose (unavowed even to myself, it is true, but not the less existing) of making her my wife.

Madness! you will say. Ah, yes, it was madness; but are any of us so wise that we may forever escape from the commission of acts of insane folly? Is any mind so perfectly balanced that it may not be swayed by one of those sudden impulses, prompted by the feelings and passions which may have seemed dead, but were but sleeping? In my youth I had never loved, and my fate when it came met me in this insane, unreasoning guise.

To be continued.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Ninth Day's Proceedings.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1871.
[Continued from our last Number.]

JOINT SESSION.

The President and members of the Senate having entered the hall of the House, were escorted to front seats, and the President occupied the Speaker's chair, with the Speaker upon his left.

The Secretary of the Senate then called the roll of the Senate, and thirty-five Senators responded to their names.

The Clerk of the House then called the roll of the House, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carr, Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Benty, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carter, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelle, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkauf, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Huston Hyams Johnson, Jordan, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kin-sella, La Saliniere, Laurent, Llambras, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatum, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullmann, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Whyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worral, York Young—100.

The presiding officers then announced that the General Assembly of the State had met in joint session to compare journals and announce the results of the vote taken in the Senate and House of Representatives, yesterday, in the matter of the election of a United States

Senator according to law.
The Secretary of the Senate then read the journal of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk of the House then read its journal.

The President of the Senate then declared that General J. B. West, having received the majority of votes cast by each branch of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, was elected Senator to the United States Congress from the State of Louisiana for the period of six years, commencing on March 4, 1871.

On motion of Senator Blackman, the Senators retired, and the House resumed the transaction of its regular business.

Speaker Carr in the Chair.

The Speaker then announced the following standing committees:

Public and Private Land Claims.—George W. Carter, of Cameron, chairman; Thomas G. Davidson, of Livingston; Edgar Davis, of Orleans; James B. Wands, of Tangipahoa; J. W. Bryan, of Calcasieu.

State Library.—George Washington, of Assumption, chairman; James B. Wands, of Tangipahoa; John J. Moore, of St. Mary; E. F. Buckingham, of Morehouse; Henderson Williams, of Madison; Cain Sartain, of Carroll; James Thompson, of St. Tammany; H. L. Pond, of East Feliciana; D. A. Cochran, of Lafayette; Ernest Broussard, of Iberia; George Washington, of Concordia.

Public Lands and Leases.—P. Jones Yorke, of Carroll, chairman; George Washington, of Assumption; W. R. Whyland, of Sabine; Paulin Fontelle, of Vermillion; J. S. Matthews, of Tensas; Henry Demas, of St. James; Norbert A. Llambras, of Orleans; David Young, of Concordia, chairman; Isaac Ullmann, of Orleans; Rafoed Blunt, of Orleans; C. F. Huston, of East Feliciana; Henry Riley, of St. James; J. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.

Internal Improvements.—D. W. C. Brown, of Ascension, chairman; J. Henri Burch, of Baton Rouge; Frederick Marie, of Terrebonne; O. H. Hempstead, of Iberville; W. H. Waters, of Orleans; J. W. Bryan, of Calcasieu; J. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.

Registration.—R. M. J. Kenner, of Orleans, chairman; D. C. Stanton, of Bossier; Henry Raby, of Natchitoches; George L. Smith, of Caddo; Victor E. McCarty, of Orleans; J. C. Moncure, of Caddo; H. H. Stevens, of Jackson.

Banks and Banking.—Peter Harper, of St. Charles, chairman; H. C. Tournoir, of Pointe Coupee; L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles; Norbert A. Llambras, of Orleans; Paulin Fontelle, of Vermillion; C. D. Tatum, of St. Landry; David Young, of Concordia.

Public Health and Quarantine.—Thomas D. Worral, of Jefferson, chairman; Edward Williams, of Orleans; B. L. Lynch, of Iberville; Charles A. Verrett, of Terrebonne; J. H. Bowen, of Orleans; Theodore Chachere, of St. Landry; Frederick Schumacher, of Orleans.

Agriculture.—D. L. McFarland, of St. Martin, chairman; F. C. Antoine, of Orleans; F. Otto, of Orleans; Schuyler Marvin, of Catahoula; Bush W. Baker, of Franklin; J. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.

Appropriations.—Benjamin Gaddis, of Orleans, chairman; B. L. Lynch, of Iberville; C. J. Adolphe, of Orleans; L. C. La Saliniere, of St. Martin; J. B. Lott, of Rapides; James M. Thompson, of St. Tammany; A. L. Durio, of St. Landry.

Public Education.—Emerson Bentley, of St. Mary, chairman; B. Buchanan, of Orleans (right bank); Thomas D. Worral, of Jefferson; Anthony Overton, of Ouachita; O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita; H. H. Stevens, of Jackson; Norbert A. Llambras, of Orleans; Prosper Darinburg, of Pointe Coupee; H. L. Pond, of East Feliciana.

The Speaker presented to the House the following annual message of his Excellency the Governor, which, on motion of Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, was laid on the table, subject to call, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
New Orleans, January 11, 1871.
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

I congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which you assemble. Our State has been blessed by the providence of God with plentiful crops. The staples of sugar and cotton, which are the springs of our wealth, have been produced in larger abundance than in any year since the war. This increased production has disproved the gloomy forebodings of those false prophets who predicted the ruin of our agricultural interests, as a consequence of the change made by the

war from slave to free labor; another proof that is just to all is best for all.

The rise in real estate; the increase in home and foreign trade; the augmented commerce of this metropolis of Louisiana, and of the South, though unfavorably affected by the European war; the additional lands put in cultivation in the past year; the gratifying progress toward good railroad connection with different parts of our State, and of the Union; and the growth of our principal cities, are some among numerous evidences of the rapid recovery of all the business interests of the State from the prostration which followed the war. It only needs that legislation should lend such additional encouragement as it legitimately can to these interests, and, above all, that it should refrain from imposing any new and unnecessary burdens upon them, to cause our State in the next two years to surpass in material progress and prosperity any previous era of its history.

In the last summer, while that scourge of the South, yellow fever, has repeated its ravages in neighboring cities, our chief city, New Orleans, has escaped with a comparatively small mortality. This may be attributed to the increased skill and care of the health and quarantine officers, and the proper enforcement of the quarantine regulations. This fact might lead to the inquiry whether a judicious system of sanitary arrangements, on an enlarged scale, and based upon known scientific principles, might not banish this pestilence from our borders entirely. The importance of such a consummation in every moral, social and physical point of view, renders in a matter worth of grave consideration. The pecuniary loss alone inflicted by the presence of this fever, or the bare rumor of its presence, upon all branches of trade, has been estimated, by practical business men, at several millions of dollars annually.

A growing spirit of harmony and good will, between the different classes of our people, has been strikingly evinced during the last year. It has been seen in a strongly pronounced disposition on the part of all good citizens in most parts of the State, without respect to partisan differences, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and render obedience to all legally constituted authority. The devices and machinations of evilly disposed demagogues and restless and irresponsible parties, who seek to profit by times of alarm and violence, have been set aside by the good people of this State, who are most deeply interested in its peace and prosperity. The result has been that this disposition, aided by the salutary laws passed by the General Assembly, and by Congress, have secured, during the last fall, the most quiet, peaceable and orderly election the State has witnessed for many years. In former elections, even within two years, New Orleans and the State have been the scenes of violence, riots and bloodshed, which have disgraced their name, and greatly injured all their interests. This fall, an important and exciting election was held without any conflict or disturbance, and with scarcely an arrest. Such a thing was never known in New Orleans before. I feel especially gratified to be able to lay this before you as a matter of record, because the last General Assembly deeply impressed by the alarming and increasing violence and lawlessness displayed in our elections, and their lamentable effects upon every interest of the State, had with a view to remedy these evils, enacted stringent penalties against such offenses, and for their more certain enforcement had clothed the executive with ample powers. I have endeavored to use these powers with moderation and impartiality, but with firmness and with the single aim to preserve the peace and to secure to all men, irrespective of party, race, or color, the free exercise of all their rights as citizens.

That I have been able to do so without arraying against the law any class or party, may be accepted as a proof that the laws were wholesome and wise, and that the people, as a whole, have been satisfied that their execution was faithful and impartial.

I can not pass from this subject to other details, in justice, without calling your attention to the general and peaceable acquiescence of our people in the results of the reconstruction policy of the general government. Their acceptance of it as a finality has been much more satisfactory in Louisiana than in any other State in the South. This may be attributed to the patriotism and wisdom of our people, and to those features of State policy which have led to this great and desirable result. It has always been my sincere conviction that it is safe to trust to the good sense, the honor and the sober second thought of the people.

This conviction has determined my course on matters of State policy, even in matters where I was forced, for a short time, to differ from many of my political friends. The peaceable character of the late election, and the favorable condition of Louisiana as compared with many other Southern States, have, I think, convinced both friends and

foes that I was right. I have refrained from all severe and arbitrary measures, or recourse to mere force, appealing, on all occasions and in all localities, to the justice and discretion of the people themselves. Under all circumstances, however, I have held myself in readiness to employ all the resources at my command, both civil and military, to enforce the laws, preserve order, and protect every citizen in his rights, so far as the authority of the executive could be lawfully used. The good results of this spirit of harmony on all sides, upon the prosperity of the State, cannot be estimated.

It has been my pleasant fortune, during the past season, to visit a great portion of our State, in answer to repeated and cordial invitations from many of my fellow-citizens, which were extended to me by gentlemen of all political parties. I had been led to believe, from the assurance of many prominent citizens, that I would find the leading, most influential and enterprising people of the different localities imbued with better and more advanced ideas than those petty partisan animosities and sectional hates and prejudices, which, swaying the broads of a small class of men, more noisy than important, had hitherto caused much of the domestic trouble of our State, and brought disgrace upon its name; and that the good people of the State had taken its peace and order into their own hands, as was proper, and that the power of these bad and restless spirits was gone. I am glad to say that these assurances have been realized. I have everywhere been received with that cordiality and hospitality for which Louisianians are so deservedly famed. What is more important, I everywhere saw evidences that the people were determined to see that the laws were obeyed, and the rights of all men, under the law, respected. I was met with assurances from all parties, that in every effort to advance the welfare, credit and the great interests of the State, I should receive the hearty support of the people.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The last General Assembly proposed four important amendments to our Constitution, which were duly ratified by the votes of the people at the last election. The first amendment repeals the ninety-ninth article of the constitution. This article, by reason of its disfranchisement of an influential class of our citizens, for political reasons, was obnoxious to them and their friends, as the result has proved, was distasteful to almost all. Incorporated in our constitution by an unwise spirit of retaliation, and by its peculiar phrasing, serving mainly to irritate and humiliate, while debarring from suffrage and office only the most scrupulous and upright of the class it was aimed against, and admitting all others, it had all the most odious features of disfranchisement, with none of its good effects, if such there be. It is to the lasting credit of the first Republican administration of Louisiana, that the amendment to strike out this last vestige of the war, in our constitution, was passed with the unanimous Republican vote of the General Assembly, and indorsed unanimously by the people. It is no longer a part of the constitution. Henceforth, in Louisiana all disabilities resulting from the war are removed, and no citizen is disfranchised by its laws except for crime or mental disability.

The second amendment limits the total amount of State indebtedness that can be contracted up to the year 1880 to the sum of \$25,000,000. All indebtedness, of whatever character, contracted above the amount, before that time, is illegal and null and void. This voluntary limitation by the people of the amount of indebtedness which they will incur, for a term of years, will have the double effect of increasing the credit of the State securities, thus lessening the interest of the State will have to pay on any future loans, and of compelling rigid economy on the part of the State government.

The third amendment prohibits all officials who have held public money from voting or holding office, until they shall have procured from the proper authorities, receipts in full for all funds which they have thus held. The former history of the State, with regard to many of its public funds, is a sufficient proof of the wholesomeness of this measure. It is to be hoped that it will lead to a more stringent accountability by public officers for such trusts.

The fourth amendment removes the ineligibility, for a second term, that was imposed by the constitution upon any incumbent of the gubernatorial office. Under this amendment, the re-election of a Governor is left like that of any other officer, to that last and best arbiter of all free governments, the good judgment of the people. While this seems to most minds a sound principle, yet I did not feel at liberty, owing to my personal attitude toward the question at issue, to take any part in the discussion for or against it. The amendment was spontaneously and voluntarily presented to the people by the last General Assembly, and has been ratified by a majority, approximating 24,000 votes.

GENERAL POLICY.

The great questions of public policy now most urgent, are such necessary measures of State and national legislation as will natural watercourses, facilitate ocean commerce, and redeem our alluvial lands from annual inundation. These

Continued on Third Page.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114. Carondelet street, New Orleans.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....2.50
Single copy.....10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion \$1.50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

Job printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the LOUISIANIAN," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

ENFRANCHISEMENT.

We cheerfully give place in our columns to-day to the letter of "Colored Man," received from a gentleman in Louisville, in reply to a few remarks in this department of our paper, two or three weeks ago, on the subject of the above caption. Our friend thinks our sentiments "dangerous" in the extreme, and like many other people, who look at a grave question from a single standpoint, he fails to discover how we can entertain the opinion we expressed, except from our innocence of the danger of our course. We shall not enter this field of discussion. We turn to the arguments presented to our attention. Our friend seeks to annihilate our proposition by a reference to the action of the Federal Government towards those late in rebellion, during the process of Reconstruction, and proceeds, as if we had said that disfranchisement was oppressive in *fact*. The Federal authority was unquestionably right in adopting all the means in its power to re-establish and re-habilitate the Union.

But reconstruction is now completed as far as Congressional Legislation will effect it, and we argue that after the purpose has been accomplished for which disfranchisement was imposed, itself should cease to exist. And our friend utterly fails to produce any argument that holds water, to prove our position untenable. But says he, witness the outrages, proscriptions, murders and the fearful dangers we are in if the Rebel Democracy get into power, through this act of clemency. See that they stand in direct opposition to the several amendments to the United States Constitution, and will repeat or annul them to a certainty if they get into power. Now say we, disfranchisement was not imposed as a remedy for any of these evils, but as a measure of safety and preservation of a nation in a moment of great peril. No, it is at all calculated to effect any such purpose. "Tis true, tis pity, and pity tis, tis true" that all of these outrages and infinitely more can be correctly charged home to Democratic venom and hate, and judging the future by the past, we can conceive the deplorable condition of our people all over the country, if this rampant Democracy obtained the mastery of the Federal Government; and we do not say that there is no danger even of it, is somewhat remote contingency. But, is the prohibition from voting any conceivable remedy for the State of things depicted? And does our friend not see that according to the essential principle of his own presentment, a notorious burglar—say for instance—might be detained indefinitely imprisoned after the expiration of his term, because his release would endanger the properties of others? Nations like society, must endure the presence and the mischief of its wicked unworthy sons, unless by the efficiency of its police arrangements it can control them.

And after all, as we have at other times said much of the continuance of the "reign of terror" throughout the South, is justly attributable to the indifference, the supineness, at headquarters. Crimes which called loudly for punishment were passed slightly over, and the oppressor and the murderer grew emboldened by every immunity from punishment. Let our friend look at this question squarely and see whether there is a single element in disfranchisement calculated to afford us protection, to advance the general interest, or to promise an iota of security to the Union.

The following merited compliment has been translated from the *German Gazette* of Feb. 8, and we cordially give it insertion to-day.

"One of the most talented members of the present House of Representatives, the most distinguished orator, and also an experienced and effective presiding officer, is a colored man, Mr. Burch of East Baton Rouge."

"ABUSE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS."

Pope says—"Men change with manners, manners change with times; Tenets with tools and principles with times. And it is astonishing to witness the illustration afforded every day of the correctness of the poet's estimate of things. Not long since there was not a Democratic paper in the city, or State, that did not either openly applaud, or by silence, negatively approve every opposition offered to the enforcement of the laws passed by the Legislatures from 1866 to 1870. Now we find these same sheets deprecating the very things which not long since they so approved. A city paper, for instance, heads a recent article "Abuse of Judicial Process" and publishingly condemns the frequent and injurious issuance of the writs of injunction and mandamus by the District Courts, and modestly hints that ordinarily these writs should not issue, except the parties against whom they are levelled have an opportunity of shewing cause why they should not issue. This same paper, as well as every judge who has so carelessly been issuing these writs, knows that in no settled community, in no Court of any dignity do writs of injunction, or mandamus issue, in the first instance. The rule *Nisi* precedes the writ, except in extraordinary cases, as for instance, to stay waste, or where the continuance in any practice affords *prima facie* evidence of working irreparable injury to the applicant. But here, until the erection of the Eight District Court, and the withdrawal of the power to issue these writs from the other District Court, the disgraceful and wanton issuing of these writs in every direction, and against everybody was applauded by the Democratic press, and simply because they were embarrassing to the effectual carrying out of Republican Legislation. But now that the Courts are shorn of their "brief authority" we find these journals waking up to a recognition of the real character and objects of these extraordinary judicial powers. It might be amusing, if it were not a little disgusting to behold the celerity with which some people can change sides on the same question, in any given period.

The following well merited compliment to Civil Sheriff C. S. Sauvint, we extract from the *Times* of Tuesday.

The Civil Sheriff of this parish has certainly thus far exhibited excellent qualifications for his office, and his administration is satisfactory to the members of the Bar and those having business in the courts. The promptitude and courtesy extended to all persons, and the order and activity with which the multitudinous duties of the office are discharged, impress all observers who attend the courts with a high opinion of the efficiency of this officer. It is hoped that these characteristics will be continued and preserved, and that the sheriff will cease to be an asylum for idlers and political loafers, and an instrument of political power and influence.

IN ANOTHER SENSE AND OUT AT THE PUNG.

Commissioner Pleasanton has recently made the unpleasant statement that "the cost of collecting the Income Tax, is nearly equal to the amount of the Tax," and Frank Leslie has chosen the subject for an illustration.

A NERVOUS RUMOR.—Too many of the street railroad cars are yet without that triflingly expensive, though much required improvement—the change gate, although the matter has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the delinquent companies. Perhaps they require an act of the Legislature to remedy this evil, as well as to compel conductors to be on the cars.—*Veritas*.

We had the pleasure of a call a day or two ago from Mr. Wm. B. Mason, who kindly brought us a file of papers, procured on his route on the Morgan Louisiana and Texas Railroad, for which we are thankful.

Saishuma's Japanese not only exhibit nightly at the Academy of Music, but attract the notice of crowds of curious and wondering daily, as they perambulate the city, in their curious costumes, and eccentric dressing up of their hair, and then "they are so small."

A great deal of unnecessary and unjust complaint is being raised against the Legislature for "squandering time." The cry is, what are they doing? Well, if these impatient people will only take the time to watch the bills which are on their road to passage in both branches of the Legislature, and wait a little they will perhaps find ample reason to change this exclaiming cry that they are doing nothing. They are doing a great deal, and before another month has passed away, you will find that laws of a highly important character have been passed. Needed reforms in several departments will be effected, and the best interests of the entire State will be subserved. Only cease this insensate cry and afford your encouragement and sympathy to our

Representatives in their efforts to accomplish the difficult task assigned them, a task in the fulfillment of which they are so surrounded with embarrassment and discouragement.

FOUR CORRESPONDENCE.

REVIEW OF "ENFRANCHISEMENT."

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

Mr. Editor—I find in your valuable journal, No. 10, an editorial under the caption of "Enfranchisement," in which I find advanced sentiments which to me appear dangerous, and to which I beg a small space to present a few objections.

You say, "The disfranchisement degenerates into a weapon of tyranny, if prolonged after the relations of the States with the Federal Government have been satisfactorily restored."

Now sir, permit me to inquire, have not the Federal Government in restoring those States and omitting the enfranchisement of those "rebels" given testimony to the Nation, that they were not yet ready to give those men their sanction to vote? Was it not in the power of the Federal Government, if they felt the nation in all its parts "protected and safe," to remove all political disabilities, if they were satisfied with the spirit and temper of all the men of those States?

Suppose a prisoner in his cell was to have the news borne to him, that the State was so well pleased with all the prisoners in the State prison, as to release them all; and yet he was held fast in his cell, and all the balance turned out, would he not be convinced, after he had appealed to the Government by all possible means, that the State was not satisfied with him, for he was not released? Just so, it appears to me about the Federal Government. It had not good, nor sufficient evidence, that all the men of those States were loyal; and they admit the loyal part, and those who blindly were led into the error, but left another part to prove themselves by their works.

The great trouble to my mind is, that we, as colored men, place too much confidence in those who have had the control over us in "other days," without requiring a sufficient guarantee for what is promised; but Uncle Sam, who has been dealing with all kinds of wise men for the last hundred years, must be considered better qualified to estimate those grave questions than we who were just born a few days ago!

And it may be well for us to hold on till we have, at least, a few years growth, before we talk too loud of "tyranny" because some stubborn-hearted men won't bow to the mild request of the Federal Government.

But again, you sir, call in question "the fears of devoted Republicans" if the rebels all over the Country are permitted to vote?

The very fact, that devoted Republicans are, "as you say," in direct opposition to this doctrine is enough to make every colored man flee from it as a man would from the hissing viper.

Upon what grounds do those Republicans base their fears, sir?

We must admit it is on the grounds of Political experience. An experience that is to them, by reason of repeated struggles, in tears, sweat and blood, that causes them to view, in some small degree, the end from the beginning. A contest that sir, has desolated hundreds of thousands of firesides, and filled over a million of graves with the flower of the nation, to secure to us the rights we hold, alone by the power vested in a Republican Congress and Senate. And if the rebels all over the Country are allowed to vote, and the number of colored voters, that don't see any danger in a Democratic more than a Republican, and others that can be intimidated from voting at all in those States, is there not just cause for fear?

You say, "of this result we have no fears."

Now Mr. Editor, permit me to enquire of you, what security has the colored man in his present condition, outside of the Republican Party? And what would have been the force of Congressional enactments if they had not had the sword to enforce them in our favor?

All must admit that not an amendment known as the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth would have been worth to us the paper they were written on, if a military power had not enforced them. And even where it was not brought in requisition, may it not have been from the fact, that if needed, it would be forthcoming that certain parts have obeyed their behests so calmly?

Permit me to say there is great need of fear on that subject.

With what party would those "rebels" vote? You will answer the Democratic.

Have not both parties of the democracy declared in Congress, in the Senate, in State and counties that all the amend-

ments to the Constitution by which we have all our rights, are unconstitutional, and null and void?

Have not the Republican Party contended against all the force democracy could rally from the first gun that fired on fort Sumter till the ratification of the crowning act of the fifteenth amendment?

And after having triumphed in the field of battle, and then to the ballot have they proceeded in steady step, for the voice of free people to pass upon their acts, and like the voice of many voters have they spoken, in endorsing the great Liberty loving Party? And yet you sir, say, they are afraid of danger to us, and you say, you have no fears?

As for my humble part, if I was so fearless, after all that I have seen in the great changes in national affairs, I would think that my case was like a little child charmed by the rattle of a rattle snake, and only was devoid of fear because it did not know its danger.

The question of our right should all be regarded as sacred by all parties in this nature—before we can boast; but that is not the case now. For it was only on the admission of Senator Revels that it was boldly declared by one of the oldest Senators from this State "That the Republican Party had well beware, for they would go to bed some of these nights and awaken up in the morning and find the Democrats in power, and they would shake off those chains [negro rights] as a lion shakes the dew from his main. And colored men are not afraid. Better for us to fear in time, than to mourn our folly when too late."

MOSES AXON—Colored Man.
Louisville, Kentucky, January 24, 1871.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

London, Feb. 4.—The Journal of Paris of January 31, announces that Jules Simon has gone to Bordeaux to signify to Gambetta that henceforth the Paris Government alone possesses executive powers.

Bordeaux is convulsed.

Visualiers, February 3.—A correspondent has arrived from Paris. He reports that the city is now quiet, and the people are really satisfied with the armistice. Some attempts to pillage were made on Sunday, but the disorder was soon checked by the National Guard, many of whom, however, filled their own pockets.

The streets are constantly filled with disarmed Mobiles and Sailors. The latter retired from the forts with great reluctance.

A restoration of the Empire is most probable. It is reported that the Pope has undertaken to assist in the restoration.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Intense suffering prevails here; hundreds are dying daily of starvation, as the food received is wholly inadequate.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Trochu's letter declining the candidacy, says: "I only consented to retain the Presidency of the Government, because it was my duty to share with my colleagues the common responsibility. I am about to be discharged from it, and my part must finish, with events which gave it rise." At the meeting at which this letter was read, it was shouted, "The members of the Government are cowards!"

The following are among the candidates of the Republican alliance: Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, M. Rollin, Felix Paval, Henri Rochefort and M. Brissac, editor of *Le Combat*.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A decree signed by all the Ministers here has been promulgated, annulling Gambetta's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the "supremacy" of the Paris Government and declares that the election shall be unrestricted.

It is believed that neither the Government of national defense, Red Republican nor Imperialists have any chance of carrying the elections.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

German officials in France have been ordered to abstain from a rigorous censorship over the press during the elections, and many suspended journals have resumed.

The bombardment of Belfort continues.

Deleschamps, at a meeting in the Casino, declared that the Government was composed of brave bandits, who had sold Paris.

Disarming protests slowly, and will not be completed before the close of the armistice.

The walls of Paris are placarded thus: "Bas les Democraties!"

The ultra radicals repudiate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Rollin and Favre.

The Turkish army of observation is watching the disturbances in Roumania.

The railroad via Dieppe is open to Paris. The city is quiet, but there is great suffering.

The election will probably result in returning peace candidates.

A special to the World gives a synopsis of the Queen's speech before Parliament to-day.

The Queen congratulates Parliament on the peaceful relations existing with the nations, and the prospect of a satisfactory settlement of American questions.

She believes the conference on the Eastern question will result satisfactory to the signatories. She expresses the hope that the armistice may result in peace, and is anxious to render friendly offices to that end.

A decree was published at Bordeaux on the 6th, appointing Emanuel Arago Minister of the Interior.

Fifty railway wagons entered Paris on the 3d with inscription upon them: "London Gifts to Paris."

An insurrection is reported in Algeria.

The conference met yesterday. Upon adjournment assurances were given of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question.

and that they are fully determined to test the protectomate of the United States with the Buz Government, and declare themselves prepared to try conclusions with the United States gunboats at once rather than submit or wait any longer, and that it is not improbable they will commit some overt act, and endeavor to bring matters to an end.

NIL NISI BONUM.

General Lee has been dead two months, Farragut four, Charles Dickens six, Thaddeus Stevens nearly two years; and yesterday's, to day's, and to morrow's papers still remonstrate against our discussing their careers and characters on the ground that such sacrilege "desecrates the dead." The question occurs, when do the dead pass into history? When may we bow out the tedious funeral eulogist and bow in the historian? How long must the career remain, by custom and courtesy, the exclusive property of whorshippers? When will the character, which yesterday was the world's common property, be again open to study, appreciation, and judgment? During how many hours, days, months, or years, shall the per of the panegyrist denounce the quill of the critic?

What is true to-day of R. E. Lee, and Dickens and Thad. Stevens, will anon be true of Jeff. Davis, Ben. Butler, General Grant, and Bennett, as it was, not long since, of Clay, Benton, and Calhoun—their more ardent friends and partisans will stigmatize as ghouls and vampires all who take a less glowing view of their dead heroes, and who discriminate in their respect and admiration. When Webster died, and Theodore Parker criticized his career far less severely than while the great Massachusetts statesman was living, Webster's friends were thunderstruck; but when the divine in his turn died, it was for Parker's friends to be astounded at the "impious and sacrilegious" sentiments of the friends of Webster. But while much respect is due to the grief of family, kinsman, friends, and, and even of political and social admirers, yet, if we concede too much to the event of death itself, Probet and Traupmann might for a time become respectable public characters, after their well merited hanging. And, in the second place, while no time can be set as securing a public character from free discussion, so we cannot declare of old *morituri* that we are to say nothing of them but praise; for, according to that rule, we should have to temporarily rebuke pensive even of Judas and Nero.

Of course, the reader has all along had in mind the maxim of antiquity on this subject; in fact, "say nothing but good of the dead" is a rule which perpetually comes to remembrance, and rarely without provoking a sense of its injustice. Only a few months since a writer in the "Saturday Review" felt the need of defending the ancient saws, he did in an article which was certainly ingenious and interesting, though very lame in logic. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*—must we follow that rule? A thought of the villains, brutes, and hypocrites of history and experience, shows the absurdity of a strict interpretation; and that one conceded, common sense applies the rule only with reservations and exceptions, even to saints and heroes. Like other adages, the maxim *de mortuis* must be taken with discretion, not literally and blindly.

The happy medium lies, perhaps, between the brutality of reckless abuse on the one hand, and, on the other, that sickly sentimentality which would shield knavery and cruelty, as well as honest and egregious error, from pointing their proper moral. All are level in the grave, but so are they not in history; and, if there be any difference between right and wrong, between honor and dishonor, between truth and error, between strength and weakness, between a quick conscience and a seared conscience, between perception and attainment of what is desirable, and misguided gropings in blunders and crimes, we must make the distinction. To obliterate differences so broad, to stifle convictions always hitherto expressed, to weakly concede what has long been conscientiously denied, is to confuse the minds of all who wait on others for the information of opinions. There is an English saying which comes naturally from the falsity of the Latin maxim, "It will be all the same a hundred years hence." The bodies of churls and heroes, rogues and saints, cowards and martyrs, are alike in dust, but not so with their immortal parts, which, accordingly, are not to be levelled in the same weakly, charitable and meaningless judgment, for we dishonor those whom we esteem in keeping silence over their opposites.

The germ of truth in the adage is that all bitterness and unjust, recklessness of criticism should sink in the grave. "The evil that men do," says Shakespeare, through the mask of Antony, "lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." Against this malignant extreme the maxim *de mortuis* warns us. We are no longer to hold a man responsible for

the alleged sins or blunders of the cause he espoused, but to let him henceforth stand, when freed from the ties of society, in his own individuality. We are to judge him as far as possible by his motives, not his achievements, and with a great-hearted charity for the influences of nurture and circumstance. Perhaps the adage, therefore, would have been less deceptive had it referred not so much to *what* is said as to *how* it is said; had it declared, for example, not "Speak nothing of the dead but good," but "Talk not unjustly of the dead."

PHILIP QUILBY.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—11:30 A. M.

Cotton.—The market opened with a moderately fair inquiry and a light supply, especially of desirable cottons, and about 2000 bales have sold at yesterday's prices and partly at a shade less. Since the news from Liverpool, reporting a decline, buyers have shown less disposition to operate.

Yesterday's business embraced 7500 bales, the market closing as follows: Low Ordinary 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2, Ordinary 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2, Good Ordinary 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2, Low Middling 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2, Middling 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2, Strict Middling 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2, and Good Middling 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Will be given at Lyceum Hall (City Hall) on Monday evening, February 13th 1871, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church on Camp Street, near Thalia, by a committee of ladies, on which occasion the following amateurs will have the honor of appearing:

Mrs. Isabella Yewerwine.....
Miss Ada Stackhouse.....
" Mary Stackhouse.....
" Emma Stackhouse.....
" Kate McKay.....
Mr. Arthur B. Williams.....
" J. Henri Burch.....
Mr. David Ellis, of New York, the celebrated colored Shakespearean reader.
Orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Meyer of the St. Charles Theatre.
J. Henri Burch.....Conductor.
Tickets of Admission.....50c.
Gentlemen patrons will be in attendance.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Department of STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

Located over the Freedmen's Saving Bank, 114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at any time; no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent saved by students, by taking the rapid commercial course. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College.

Prof. A. T. Solover,
Principal.

B. T. WALSH

110.....CANAL STREET.....101
Near St. Charles.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS.

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSH'S

PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
110 Canal St., near St. Charles,
New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE,

32.....Royal street.....33

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

ABROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH, MATTING.
Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

ing the consideration of the veto messages of the Governor, they were taken up, and the first in order being that of the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, the following veto was read:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 2, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:
I find many and grave objections to the
act entitled "an act relative to the Mis-
sissippi Valley Levee Company, and pro-
viding for the constitution, repair and
maintenance of certain levees by said
company, and for compensation therefor
by tolls on lands protected by said levees,
and the crops of said lands," which have
induced me to withhold my approval.
The same is therefore returned to your
honorable body.
My first objection is that this bill gives
the control of one of the most important
public works in the State into the hands
of a private company, independent of, and
in no wise subject to, the control of the
government.
I object to the bill, in the second place,
because it takes, without any consideration,
the levees already constructed, and
valued at no less than seventeen millions
of dollars, and gives them to this com-
pany, without allowing the State even an
interest in the enterprise. Should this
plan be adopted, I can not see why the
State is not entitled to become a stock-
holder to the amount of money which
her people have already expended upon the work.
Again, there are nearly thirteen mil-
lions of acres of land in this State subject
to overflow from the Mississippi, Red,
Ouachita, Atchafalaya and Black rivers.
It is proposed to tax this land, now held
or soon to be held, by private individuals,
five cents per acre, which would yield a
revenue of six hundred and fifty thousand
dollars per annum. This sum, of itself
will be, when the levees are once com-
pleted, sufficient to keep the whole line in
repair. On the lands or real estate
situated within the limits of all towns
and cities in the overflowed regions, in-
cluding the city of New Orleans and the
surrounding country, an annual tax of
one-tenth of one per cent is to be levied.
The taxable property being also at one
hundred and fifty million dollars, the re-
venue from this source would amount to
one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
But, in addition to all this, the bill pro-
poses to tax the products of the land so
subject to overflow. That, on every pound
of lint cotton, there shall be assessed and
collected a toll of one-fourth of one cent,
or one dollar on every four hundred pound
bale, reaching in the aggregate between
sixty and seventy-five thousand dollars
per annum. On every pound of sugar,
one-eighth of one cent or one dollar
twenty-five cents per hoghead, making
nearly one hundred thousand dollars per
annum. On every gallon of molasses,
one-half cent; thus aggregating a total of
over a million of dollars per annum on the
products of a year, whose yield is
equal to the present, and this large re-
venue must be continually increasing with
population and productions. I believe
that the company, under the provisions
of this act, would, in less than five years
receive a revenue of four or five million
per annum.
A very important objection to this bill
is, that it is in direct conflict with our
constitution, inasmuch as it wholly
ignores the provision requiring that tax-
ation shall be equal and uniform through-
out the State. Under this bill all the
lands subject to overflow are taxed five
cents per acre, whether worth two, five or
a hundred dollars. Cotton, sugar and
molasses, without regard to quality, are
all taxed in the same unequal and unjust
manner. The Supreme Court, in session
at Monroe, during the last summer, de-
cided that a tax of one dollar per bale on
every bale of cotton was unequal and un-
iform, and therefore unconstitutional. The
offensive manner in which this bill
proposes to collect the revenue demands
your most careful reconsideration.
The exemption from the operation
of the law of any of the principal parishes
and corporations within the alluvial dis-
tricts is certainly unconstitutional and
unjust.
In consequence of the multiplicity of
matters claiming my immediate attention
at the present time, I am unable to state
more fully my views of this measure.
H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott,
J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahony, Marie, Mar-
vin, Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland,
Meadows, Moore, Murphy, Morris, Mur-
ray, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn,
Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Schumacher,
Sour, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson, Tatum,
Tournier, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett,
Wanda, Washington, of Concordia, Wa-
ters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson,
York, Young—76.
Nays: Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrow,
Bentley, Brewster, Bryan, Chachere, Co-
chran, Davidson, Dewees, Ellis, Jordan,
Lambias, Moncre, Sarain, Tatum,
Thompson, Washington, of Assumption,
Wheyland, Worrall—22.
Two-thirds of the members present
having voted yeas, the bill was passed.
Upon motion of Mr. Sartain, of Car-
roll, the House was adjourned until to-
morrow, at twelve o'clock M.
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 9, 1871.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Speaker Carr in the chair.
The roll was called and the following
members answered to their names: S.
Speaker Carr, Messrs. Abell, Adolphe,
Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot,
Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen,
Brewster, Broussard, Bryan, Buchanan,
Buckingham, Birch, Butler, Carter, Cha-
chere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Dar-
rinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, De-
wees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd,
Fontelien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp,
P. Harper, H. Harper, H. Hempstead, Hus-
ton, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner,
Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent,
Lambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch,
Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews,
McCarthy, McFarland, Meadows, Moncre,
Moore, Murphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson,
Ong, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn,
Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schuma-
cher, Smith, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson,
Tatum, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wanda,
Washington, of Assumption, Washington,
of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Wil-
liams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall,
York, Young—97.
Prayer by the Chaplain.
Upon motion of Mr. Morris, of Ascen-
sion, the reading of the journal was dis-
pensd with, and it was approved.
PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.
Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, presented
a petition from Charles F. Fisher, the
owner of the painting of the battle of
New Orleans, which was read and referred
to the Committee on Claims.
The Speaker then announced the fol-
lowing standing committees:
Canal and Drainage—T. B. Stamps, of Jeffer-
son, chairman; C. F. Huston, of Jeffer-
son; East Feliciana; R. G. Gardner, of Jeffer-
son; W. D. Floyd, of St. Helena; J. Quinn, of Orleans; Frederick
Schumacher, of Orleans; Charles J. Barker,
of Lafourche.
Public Buildings—J. Oplatok, of Or-
leans, chairman; Armand Belot, of Or-
leans; Schuyler Marvin, of Catahoula; T. B.
Stamps, of Jefferson; George W. Carter,
of Cameron; J. C. Adolph, of Or-
leans; Alphons, Stinson, of Winn; J. S.
Killen, of Claiborne; Henry J. Hyams,
of West Baton Rouge.
Pensions—Edgar Davis, of Orleans,
chairman; Emerson Bentley, of St. Mary;
W. B. Barrett, of Orleans; D. L. McFar-
land, of St. Martin; Theodore Chachere,
of St. Landry; Charles J. Barker, of
Lafourche; C. D. Tatum, of St. Landry.
Railroads—O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita,
chairman; C. J. Adolphe, of Orleans; E.
W. Dewees, of De Soto; J. B. Lott, of
Rapides; Alexander C. Bickham, of
Washington; Frederick Schumacher, of
Orleans; William H. Waters, of Orleans.
Ways and Means—Thomas Ong, of St.
Bernard, chairman; Armand Belot, of Or-
leans; F. Otto, of Orleans; L. J. Soner, of
Avoyelles; H. Mahoney, of Plaquemine;
Bush W. Baker, of Franklin; Lucien
Darby, of St. Landry.
Parochial Affairs—O. H. Hempstead, of
Iberville, chairman; H. C. Tournier, of
Pointe Coupee; D. Cady Stanton, of
Bossier; George Washington, of Assump-
tion; J. Nelson, of Lafourche; C. O.
Butler, of Bienville; Henry J. Hyams,
of West Baton Rouge.
Corporations—Harry Lott, of Rapides,
chairman; L. Smith, of Caddo;
Henry Demas, of St. James; E. F. Buck-
ingham, of Morehouse; H. H. Stevens,
of Jackson; D. A. Cochran, of Lafayette;
Milton Morris, of Ascension.
Judiciary—Thomas G. Davidson, of Living-
ston, chairman; R. L. Lynch, of Iberville;
Harry Lott, of Rapides; G. H. Ellis, of Union;
Victor E. McCarthy, of Orleans; D. W. C. Brown,
of Ascension; D. C. Stanton, of Bossier.
Quarantine—J. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, chairman;
Henry Raby, of Natchitoches; Thomas Ong,
of St. Bernard; J. Oplatok, of Orleans; David
Young, of Concordia; C. O. Butler, of Bienville;
Paulin Fontelien, of Vermilion.
Penitentiary—L. J. Soner, of Avoyelles, chair-
man; Henry Raby, of St. James; C. F. Huston,
of East Feliciana; George Washington, of As-
sumption; Charles W. Ringgold, of Orleans;
Alexander C. Bickham, of Washington; Thomas

G. Davidson, of Livingston.
Committee Relative to the Appropriation Bill—
Thomas D. Worrall, of Jefferson, chairman; E.
W. Dewees, of De Soto; Noyah A. Lambias,
of Orleans; D. A. Cochran, of Lafayette; O. H.
Brewster, of Ouachita.
Special Committee to Investigate into the Affairs
of the Metropolitan Police Board—J. Garstkamp,
of Jefferson, chairman; Charles W. Ringgold,
of Orleans; G. H. Ellis, of Union; Thomas Murray
of Orleans; Fred. Schumacher, of Orleans.
By permission, the following resolutions were
offered:
By Mr. Schumacher, of Orleans:
Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-
pointed by the Speaker of the House to in-
vestigate the affairs of the New Orleans, Mobile
and Chattanooga Railroad Company, to see if said
company has complied with the requirements of
its charter, and that said committee shall
have power to send for persons and papers, and
to report to this House as soon as practicable.
Which was read and adopted, under a suspen-
sion of the rules.
By Mr. Matthews, of Tensas:
Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-
pointed by the Speaker to investigate into the
affairs and management of the Crescent City Live
Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, to
ascertain if they have complied with the pro-
visions of their charter, granted by the Legislature
of the State of Louisiana, in the management
of their ferry privileges and in all other respects;
and to employ a clerk; and report to the House
as early day as possible.
Which was read under a suspension of the rules,
and adopted.
By Mr. J. B. Lott, of Rapides:
Resolved, That the rules of the House be so
amended as to empower the Speaker to appoint a
Committee on Unfinished Business, to consist
of seven members.
Which lies over under the rules.
By Mr. Harry Lott, of Rapides:
Resolved, That the Committee on Elec-
tion and Qualification be authorized to
send for persons and papers in the in-
vestigation of any case that may come
before them.
Which was read under a suspension
of the rules and adopted.
By Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita:
Resolved, That a committee of five be
appointed by the Speaker to take into
consideration that portion of the Govern-
or's message, relative to the bribery of
State officials.
Which was read under a suspension of
the rules and adopted.
By Mr. Brown, of Ascension:
Resolved, That the chairman of each
committee of the House of Representa-
tives, when not otherwise provided for,
by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the State
House, is hereby authorized to hire suit-
able rooms for the use of his committee,
rent not to exceed twenty-five dollars
per month.
Which was read under a suspension of
the rules and adopted.
By Mr. Ringgold, of Orleans:
Resolved, That the Official Reporter of
this House be, and is hereby authorized,
to employ a competent stenographer, as
his assistant, whose duty it shall be,
to assist the Official Reporter in his duties,
and whose compensation shall be at the
rate of seven dollars a day.
Which was read under a suspension of
the rules and adopted.
By Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard:
Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a
special committee of three members of
this body, whose duty it shall be to in-
quire into and report to this House, with-
out unnecessary delay, the amount of
compensation per diem paid the Criminal
Sheriff of the parish of Orleans for the
maintenance of prisoners in the parish
jail, and that said committee be in-
structed to report a bill fixing the rate of
compensation per diem for each prisoner
the aforesaid Sheriff shall be paid dur-
ing his term of office.
Which lies over under the rules.
By Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson:
Resolved, That a special committee
of three members of this House be
appointed by the Speaker to investigate
and report to the House the number of
criminals who have been released on
writs of habeas corpus, under various pre-
texts, by Judge W. H. Cooley, Judge of
the Sixth District Court, since the meet-
ing of the last Legislature. Also, the
number of cases of persons charged with
crime where a *notte proviso* has been en-
tered without an investigation in the
First District Court.
Which was read, under a suspension
of the rules, and adopted.
By Mr. Stevens, of Jackson:
Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special
committee of three members to examine the
books and affairs of the Commissioners of Immi-
gration, and that said committee be allowed
a clerk, and to send for persons and papers.
Which was read, under a suspension of the
rules, and adopted.
By Mr. Soner, of Avoyelles:
Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to
appoint a committee, to consist of three mem-
bers, to be known as the committee on compar-
ing bills, whose duty it shall be to compare and
verify all the bills passing the House, so that
they may be exact in language and character
with the original bill.
Which lies over under the rules.
Mr. Young, of Concordia, called up the fol-
lowing resolution, which was read and adopted.
Resolved, That a special committee of three
members of this House be appointed to in-
vestigate and examine into the affairs of the Ship
Land Canal Company, for the purpose of ascer-
taining whether said company has complied
with the conditions of its charter, granted by the
Legislature of 1868-70; and that said committee
have full power to examine all papers, books,

plans, maps, documents and accounts connected
with or belonging to said Ship Land Canal
Company; and that said committee be further
authorized and empowered to send for and ex-
amine, under oath if necessary, all persons con-
nected with said company, or whomsoever the
committee may think proper for the purpose of
obtaining a true statement of said company's
affairs; and that the committee be authorized to
employ the necessary clerical aid for the same;
and that said committee visit the location of
said Ship Land Canal. And be it further
Resolved, That the said committee be author-
ized to examine into the affairs of the Lake
Borgne and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company,
and report as early day.
Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, called up the follow-
ing resolution, which was read and adopted:
Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a special
committee of three (3) members of this House,
whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs
of the lessees of the New Canal Company, and
report to this body as early day the conditions
of said lease, and whether the lessees have com-
plied with their contract or lease; also, to in-
quire into, and report to this House what rights
and interests, if any, the State has in said im-
provement, and that the committee have power
to send for persons and papers, and to examine
witnesses under oath.
Mr. Stanton, of Bossier, called up the follow-
ing resolution, which was read and adopted:
A resolution for the appointment of a special
committee of five to investigate all matters relat-
ing to the facilities and disadvantages of the
wharves, lands and harbor of the port of New
Orleans as relating to freight, passengers, stor-
age and common carriers, and the prevention of
dangerous conflagrations thereat; and for other
purposes.
The Speaker presented to the House the
following communication from the Auditor
of State, which was received and accepted:
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, January 10, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:
In the list which I enclosed to your hon-
orable body on the second instant, in ac-
cordance with the one hundred and eighty-
ninth section of the Revised Statute Laws,
L. B. Daynes and Paulin Pollard, late Tax
Collectors for the parish of Pointe Coupee,
are reported as being jointly in default
to the State on account of taxes for the
year 1867. Upon satisfactory explanation,
however, it appears that Mr. Pollard is not
responsible for the unpaid taxes of that
year. I therefore respectfully request that
Mr. Pollard's name be stricken off the said
list.
JAMES GRAHAM,
Auditor.
Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, requested a
leave of absence for the period of ten days
for Mr. Cochran, of Lafayette, which was
granted.
NOTICES OF BILLS.
Notices were given that at some future
time the following entitled bills would be in-
troduced:
By Mr. Harry Lott, of Rapides:
An act entitled an act granting certain
privileges to the Louisiana Canal and Land
Improvement Company.
An act entitled an act to provide for in-
creased facilities to the commerce of New
Orleans.
An act to prevent frauds in the sale and
shipment of cotton at the port of New Or-
leans, and to provide and regulate the in-
spection thereof.
By Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell:
An act entitled an act to incorporate the
Crescent City Waterworks.
An act entitled an act to authorize a sur-
vey and estimate of the leveeing of certain
bayous on the east bank of the Ouachita
river, in the parish of Caldwell, and author-
izing an appropriation therefor.
By Mr. Dewees, of De Soto:
An act entitled an act to incorporate the
Louisiana Levee Company, to define the
powers and duties of the same, to provide a
revenue for the reclamation and protection
from overflow of the alluvial lands of the
State; and to repeal act No. 72 approved
September 10, 1867.
An act entitled an act to incorporate the
Mississippi Valley Levee Company, and re-
lative thereto, and providing for the con-
struction, repair and maintenance of certain
levees by said company and for compensa-
tion therefor, by taxes on lands and person-
al property and tolls on the crops of said
lands.
By Mr. Marvin, of Catahoula:
An act entitled an act to incorporate the
town of Harrisburg, and fixing the bound-
aries thereof.
An act entitled an act to provide for the
removal of obstructions from Bayou Macon
and to improve the navigation thereof, and
making an appropriation therefor.
By Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville:
An act entitled an act for the relief of A.
J. Oliver and George Albare.
An act entitled an act for the proper ob-
servance of the day known as Sunday or
the Christian Sabbath, and for other pur-
poses.
By Mr. Davidson, of Livingston:
An act entitled an act to re-district the
police jury wards of the parish of Living-
ston, in accordance with the provisions of
an act to divide the same into wards.
An act entitled an act granting an approp-
riation of money to remove the obstruc-
tions from the Amite river as high up as
Governor's Bluff; the Bayou Manchac to
Hampton's ferry; the Tican to Loria Chap-
man; the Blood river to Duncan's Bluff;
and the Natalbany river to Springfield, so as
to make navigation in said rivers safe for
yeasels and atambos.
By Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse:

An act entitled an act for the relief of W.
H. Vaughan, Tax Collector for the parish of
Morehouse.
By Mr. Yorks, of Carroll:
An act entitled an act to facilitate the
Land Improvement Company.
By Mr. Carter, of Cameron:
An act entitled an act for the relief of
Thomas L. Maxwell, late Sheriff of the
parish of Orleans.
By Mr. Blount, of Natchitoches:
An act entitled an act for the relief of
Theodore Merritt, of Natchitoches.
By Mr. Butler, of Bienville:
An act entitled an act to relieve the citizens of
Bienville parish, whose lands have been re-
turned as the property of non-residents, by error of
the tax collectors.
By Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard:
An act entitled an act for the relief of Francis
C. Mahan.
By Mr. Brown, of Ascension:
An act entitled an act to incorporate the Stow
Foundation Company for the State of Louisi-
ana.
By Mr. Barrett, of Orleans:
An act entitled an act to exempt property
from seizure and sale, and for the protection of
the citizens of this State in their homesteads, and
for other purposes.
By Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson:
An act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson,
Right Bank.
Also, an act for the relief of W. B. Hyman.
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
Previous notice having been given, House
bill No. 15, an act to incorporate the Rona
Waterpower Manufacturing Company, in the
parish of Tangipahoa, was put upon its first
reading.
The constitutional rule having been suspend-
ed, the bill underwent its second reading and
was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Previous notice having been given, House
bill No. 16, an act to amend an act entitled "An
act to incorporate the Bayou Rapides Naviga-
tion Company," approved February 17, 1860,
was read.
Under a suspension of the constitutional rule
the bill was put upon its second reading and
referred to the Committee on Internal Improve-
ments.
By permission, Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, in-
troduced House bill No. 17, an act to provide a
revenue, to levy and collect taxes, to grant and
collect licenses, to prescribe certain penalties
and forfeitures, to provide for the creation and
control of revenue officers, and to define their
duties, to punish certain crimes, and to create
liens and mortgages, in favor of the State in cer-
tain cases, to regulate the manner of the pay-
ment of moneys from the treasury, to prescribe
certain duties of justices of the peace, State and
parish officers, to provide for the collection of
back taxes or licenses, and to repeal all acts in-
consistent therewith.
Which was put on its first reading under a
suspension of the rules.
The constitutional rule being suspended, the
bill was read a second time by title, and referred
to the Committee on Ways and Means.
Previous notice having been given, House bill
No. 18, an act to allow Hypolite Bellocq, of the
parish of St. Mary, to sue the State for alleged
damages sustained during the construction of
levees, which was put on its first reading under
a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill
was put upon its second reading, and referred
to the Committee on Lands and Levees.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
The first in order being consideration of the
several votes of the Governor, they were taken
up.
Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, moved that their con-
sideration be postponed, and that they be made
the special order of the day for next Thursday,
nineteenth instant, and that the bills vetoed be
presented, and laid upon the desks of members,
upon the adoption of which the yeas and nays
were demanded by Messrs. Hempstead, of
Iberville, and Quinn, of Orleans, with the fol-
lowing result:
Yeas: Abell, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett,
Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bowen, Brewster,
Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Burch, Carter,
Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Demas,
Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fon-
telien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper,
H. Harper, H. Hempstead, Huson, Johnson, Kearson,
Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent,
Lambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Marie, Marvin,
Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland, Meadows, Moncre,
Moore, Murphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Oplatok,
Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Sartain, Sour, Stanton,
Tatum, Tournier, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wanda,
Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Con-
cordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams,
Wilson, Worrall, York, Young—66.
Nays: Blunt, Bryan, Butler, Garstkamp,
Hempstead, Killen, Kinsella, Lynch, Ong,
Oplatok, Schumacher, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson,
Ullman, Worrall—14.
Carried.
Upon motion of Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, the
House was adjourned until to-morrow at twelve
M.
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Eleventh Day's Proceedings.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 13, 1871.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Speaker Carr in the chair.
The roll was called, and the following mem-
bers answered to their names: S.
Speaker Carr, Messrs. Abell, Adolphe, An-
toine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Belot, Bentley,
Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard,
Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler,
Carter, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg,
Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis,
Faulkner, Fontelien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garst-
kamp, P. Harper, H. Harper, H. Hempstead, Huson,
Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella,
Laurent, Lambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch,
Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, McFarland,
Meadows, Moncre, Moore, Murphy, Morris, Murray,
Nelson, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby,
Sartain, Sour, Stanton, Tatum, Tournier, Tureaud,
Ullman, Verrett, Wanda, Washington, of Assump-
tion, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland,
E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, York,
Young—92.
Prayer by the Chaplain.
Upon motion of Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita,
the reading of the journal was dispensed with,
and it was approved.
The Speaker announced the following stand-
ing committees:

On Public Printing—Charles W. Ringgold, of
Orleans, chairman; J. B. Lott, of Rapides;
E. Bentley, of St. Mary; Charles A. Verrett, of
Terrebonne; Henry J. Hyams, of West Baton
Rouge; D. A. Cochran, of Lafayette; Charles
Abell, of Bossier.
On Enrollment—C. J. Adolphe, of Orleans,
chairman; W. A. Wheyland, of Sabine; R.
Buchanan, of Orleans; L. C. La Saliniere, of
St. Martin; Horace Jordan, of Richland; R.
nest Broussard, of Iberia; G. H. Ellis, of
Union.
On Rules—Th. Barker, chairman; P. Jones
Yorks, of Carroll; H. Mahoney, of Plaquemine;
F. Otto, of Orleans; Ernest Broussard, of the
ria; Bush W. Baker, of Franklin.
He also announced the following—
Special Committee to Investigate the Sale of
Millions City Bonds—D. C. Stanton, of Bos-
sier, chairman; Henderson Williams, of Mad-
ri; H. H. Stevens, of Jackson.
Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved a re-
consideration of the vote whereby the House had
adopted the following resolution yesterday.
Resolved, That the chairman of each com-
mittee of the House of Representatives, when not
otherwise provided for by the Sergeant-at-Arms,
in the State House, is hereby authorized to hire
suitable rooms for the use of his committee, rent
not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month.
Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, moved to lay the
motion to reconsider on the table.
Lost.
The motion to reconsider was then carried.
Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to amend
the resolution by striking out the words "chair-
man of each committee," and insert in lieu
thereof "Sergeant-at-Arms."
Carried.
Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to further
amend by striking out the words "twenty-five
dollars" and insert in lieu thereof the words "thirty-five
dollars."
Carried.
The resolution as amended was then adopted.
Mr. Washington, of Assumption, called up
the following resolution, which was read and
laid on the table, upon motion of Mr. Faulkner,
Caldwell:
Resolved, That a special committee of three be
appointed by the Speaker to examine the books
and report to this honorable body on the affairs
of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and that
this committee be empowered to employ a clerk,
to be paid the regular per diem of Clerk
of the House.
PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.
Mr. Dewees, of De Soto, presented petition
for the relief of John L. Lewis, Polycarpe Fer-
tier, and Forstall and De Lassus, which were
read and referred to the Committee on Claims.
Upon motion of Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, the
House was adjourned until twelve o'clock M. to-
morrow.
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Twelfth Day's Proceedings.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 14, 1871.
The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Speaker Carr in the chair.
The roll was called and the following mem-
bers answered to their names: S.
Speaker Carr, Messrs. Abell, Adolphe, An-
toine, Baker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley,
Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Broussard, Brown,
Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, But-
ler, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg,
Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis,
Faulkner, Fontelien, Gaddis, Gardner, Garst-
kamp, P. Harper, H. Harper, H. Hempstead, Huson,
Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella,
Laurent, Lambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch,
Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarthy, Meadows,
Moncre, Moore, Murphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson,
Ong, Oplatok, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley,
Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Stamps, Stevens, Stinson,
Tatum, Thompson, Tournier, Tureaud, Ullman,
Verrett, Wanda, Washington, of Assumption,
Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams,
H. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, York, Young—88.
Quorum present.
Prayer by the Chaplain.
Upon motion of Mr. Murray, of Orleans,
the reading of the journal was dispensed
with and it was approved.
The Speaker announced the following
special committee:
To investigate the affairs of the New
Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Rail-
road Company—Ferdinand Schumacher,
of Orleans, chairman; Peter Harper, of
St. Charles; Thomas Murray, of Orleans.
To investigate and report to the House
the number of criminals who have been
released on writs of habeas corpus under
various pretext by Judge W. H. Cooley,
Judge of the Sixth District Court—
Thomas D. Worrall, of Jefferson, chair-
man; E. W. Dewees, of De Soto; J. J.
Barrow, of West Feliciana.
To investigate all matters relating to
the facilities and disadvantages of the
wharves, landings and harbors of the
port of New Orleans—D. C. Stanton, of
Bossier, chairman; F. G. Johnson, of
Orleans; E. W. Dewees, of De Soto;
Ferdinand Schumacher, of Orleans; Thomas
Murray, of Orleans.
To investigate into the affairs of the
Crescent City Live Stock Landing and
Slaughterhouse Company—J. S. Mat-
thews, of Tensas, chairman; Charles J.
Barker, of Lafourche; Thomas Murray,
of Orleans.
To investigate the affairs of the lessees
of the New Canal Company—Ong, of St.
Bernard, chairman; Riley, of St. James;
Jordan, of Richland.
The Speaker laid before the House the
following communication from the At-
torney General of the State, which was
received, accepted, and further time
granted, in accordance with his request:
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 13, 1871.
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives:
GENTLEMEN:—Reports from prosecu-
tors not having all reached me at this
date, I respectfully ask for a delay of
eight days for my annual report.
S. BELDEN, Attorney General.
(To be Continued in our next.)

THE LOUISIANA SUPPLEMENT
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.
OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
FIRST SECOND
STATE
Third
Wednes-
The President de-
well taken.
Mr. McMillen as-
the President.
On a call of the
being, "shall
sustained," the
President, by
Yeas: Antoine,
h, Harris, Ho-
Ham, Rinchba-
ompson, Todd-
Yas: Anderson,
mpbell, Daigle,
h, Lewis, Ly-
ree, Ragu, Sw-
ithney, Wilcox-
The President of
decision of the
arrled on the as-
sented, the m-
Mr. Ray moved
refused, on a
the following
as: Antoine,
Baker, Cou-
ingraham, K-
y, Smith, Tod-
Nays: Anderson,
nsaker, Jenks,
land, Pierce,
homas, Twitche-
Mr. Campbell
roll, and the as-
nounce the m-
five receiving
be declared in-
els.
Mr. Pinchback
Campbell's mo-
ed to elect a ch-
Mr. Swords mo-
stitute be laid
s tabled; by the
the yeas and n-
Yeas: Anderson,
mpbell, Daigle,
erwig, Hunsak-
McMillen, Noland,
ypher, Thomas
Whitney, Wilcox-
Nays: Antoine,
ingraham, Kels-
smith, Todd—11.
The question th-
ills motion, the
The following s-
ination:
Messrs. Campb-
insaker, Bowm-
Mr. Ray then r-
closed.
Adopted.
On a call of the
Mr. Campbell
in votes.
Mr. Anderson
in votes.
Mr. Whitney h-
in votes.
Mr. Shomas h-
in votes.
They were dec-
to report rules f-
enate for the pr-
Mr. Wilcox of-
on:
Resolved, That th-
structed to furn-
the Senate three
pers each, to be s-
Mr. McMillen
on the table.
Mr. Wilcox's r-
Mr. Todd mov-
Adopted.
The President
Senate stood adj-
fifth instant, at t-
CHA-
Fourth
The Senate me-
Present Hon.
Governor and P-
Messrs. Anderson
man, Bowman,
Daigle, Fish, F-
wig, Hunsaker,
Lewis, Lynch,
Pinchback, Rag-
ber, Thomas, T-
Whitney, Wilco-
Prayer was th-
Burch.
Mr. Finch m-
minutes be disp-
ale refused.
The minutes
when, on mot-
further reading
corrections wer-
Mr. Jenks in-
act to establi-
Mississippi riv-

THE LOUISIANIAN.
SUPPLEMENT
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE
FIRST SESSION
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Third Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Wednesday, January 4, 1871.

The President decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. McMillen appealed from the decision of the President.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the question being, "shall the decision of the Chair be sustained," the Senate refused to sustain the President, by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Thomas, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Twitcheil, Wilcox—30.

The President deciding that according to the decision of the Senate, the question now presented on the adoption of the resolution was sustained, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to adjourn, which the Senate refused, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Todd—16.

Nays: Anderson, Campbell, Futch, Gallup, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitcheil, Wilcox—30.

Mr. Campbell moved, as a substitute to Mr. Campbell's motion, that the Senate proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

Mr. Swords moved that Mr. Pinchback's substitute be laid on the table, and the same established by the following vote, on a call of the yeas and nays.

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitcheil, Wilcox—24.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—11.

The question then recurring on Mr. Campbell's motion, the same was adopted.

The following Senators were placed in nomination:

Messrs. Campbell, Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Twitcheil, Wilcox, Thomas, Pinchback Ray, Hunsaker, Bowman, Thompson.

Mr. Ray then moved that the nominations be closed.

Adopted.

On a call of the roll—

Mr. Campbell having received twenty-nine votes.

Mr. Anderson having received twenty-seven votes.

Mr. Whitney having received twenty-seven votes.

Mr. Thomas having received twenty-five votes.

Mr. Wilcox having received twenty-two votes.

They were declared elected a committee to report rules for the government of the Senate for the present session.

Mr. Wilcox offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish members and officers of the Senate three daily and two weekly papers each, to be selected by themselves.

Mr. McMillen moved to lay the resolution on the table, which the Senate refused.

Mr. Wilcox's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Ingraham gave notice that he would, at some future day, introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Charles Bienvenu, late Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, or his assigns.

Mr. Jenks moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of placing the bill introduced by him on its first reading.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the rules were suspended, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—29.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Kelso—3.

And the bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Jenks, the constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put upon its second reading for the purpose of reference.

The following notices of bills were then made:

By Mr. Futch:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Trenton, Farmerville and Fulton Railroad Company.

By Mr. O'Hara:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to aid the Lafourche, Terrebonne Drainage and Land Improvement Company in the production of this work.

By Mr. Wilcox:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-adopt section first of an act entitled "an act to amend and re-adopt an act for the corporation and organization of works of public improvement, etc., approved September 10, 1868."

By Mr. Wilcox:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the district courts of the parish of Orleans.

By Mr. Wilcox:

Of a bill to be entitled an act relative to Justices of the Peace in the city of New Orleans.

By Mr. Pierce:

Of a bill to be entitled an act the more clearly to define and enlarge certain duties and powers of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and to provide for the more complete protection of life and health.

By Mr. Pierce:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the inspection and designation of coal oils and illuminating oils or fluids, derived wholly or in part from coal oil or petroleum; to regulate the sale or disposition of the same; to prohibit the sale or disposition of illuminating oils or fluids dangerous to life and property, and to prescribe penalties for violations of this act.

By Mr. Pierce:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to provide a gratuitous vaccination, and to protect the State from the ravages of small-pox.

By Mr. Thomas:

Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Norbert F. Scopini and Francois Latier, and to pay the damages due and assessed on the tenth day of May, 1870, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "an act to provide for the making of a cut-off at Scopini's Point on Red river, approved on the fifteenth day of March, 1860."

Mr. Lynch submitted the following report on behalf of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

The undersigned, on behalf of the Committee on Finance of the Senate and of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, acting jointly in pursuance of a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, adopted on the sixteenth day of March, 1870, authorizing said committee to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature for the purpose of ascertaining from the offices of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts the number of bonds belonging to the redemption of the State debt, to the Free School fund, and to the Seminary fund, and to examine and count the certificates of indebtedness known as State notes, issued under act No. 5, of 1866, the number of coupons in said offices, as well as other evidences of indebtedness that have been satisfied and paid by the State, and which are in said offices, the whole of which to be destroyed, beg leave to report—

That in the performance of said duty the joint committee have examined, counted and destroyed the following State indebtedness, to wit:

Certificates of indebtedness, known as "State notes," issued under act No. 5, of the Legislature, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness and of bonds for the funding of the same"..... \$529,615 00

March 19, 1867, the interest on which bonds has to be annually transferred, and charged to each of said funds, on the books of the State Treasurer and of the Auditor of Public Accounts; in view of which, the joint committee have come to the conclusion not to destroy said bonds, and consequently have returned them to the State Treasurer; and upon examination of said bonds, your committee have found that the interest coupons attached to said bonds have not been taken up since 1863, owing to the embarrassed condition of the State Treasury. The joint committee have thought proper to address communications to His Excellency the Governor, the State Treasurer, and the Auditor of Public Accounts, recommending the transfer of such amount, as are due to said funds respectively, and also to the Secretary of State and State Treasurer in relation to the keeping of said bonds by them, conjointly, according to the provisions of the law of 1867. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LYNCH,
Chairman Senate Committee.

W. L. McMILLAN,
Chair House Committee.

Mr. Ragan gave notice that he would, at some future day, introduce a bill to be entitled "an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to the police and government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved April 2, 1863; and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto; and to repeal "An act to provide for the government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved March 8, 1866; and to repeal acts amendatory thereto.

Mr. Lynch, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill entitled Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands of the State, which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the constitutional rule was then suspended, four-fifths of the Senators voting in the affirmative, the bill put on its second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on Rules, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Your committee appointed to report rules for the government of this body respectfully submit the accompanying rules, and recommend their adoption, and ask authority to have copies printed for examination of members.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
THOMAS C. ANDERSON,
A. R. WHITEY,
CARLOS WILCOX,
S. M. THOMAS.

Mr. Campbell moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and the rules submitted ordered to be printed.

Adopted.

Mr. Blackman, on behalf of the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the General Assembly, verbally reported that the committee had waited upon the Governor and informed him that the General Assembly was organized and ready to receive any communications he might have to submit.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report of the committee be received and the committee discharged.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Friday, the sixth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Fifth Day's Session,
SENATE CHAMBER,
Friday, January 6, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor (and President of the Senate); Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney; Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

The minutes of the previous day's session were partially read, when their further reading was dispensed with.

The following corrections were made to the minutes, by inserting the word "prosecution, in lieu of the word "protection" in the title of the bill, of which Mr. O'Hara gave notice, and by the Secretary, supplying an omission of the printer, that "prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Burch."

Mr. Ragan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of three members be elected by the Senate to examine the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and ascertain if the said board has complied with the act creating the said Board of Metropolitan Police.

Laid over.

Mr. Ray presented papers contesting the seat of Senator Noland, which were laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Lynch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in all cases of contest for the seat of a member of the Senate, duly returned by the Board of Returning Officers, and sworn in according to law, the contesting party shall receive no mileage or per diem unless he establish his claim to the contested seat, and is sworn in and seated.

Mr. Lynch moved that the resolution be adopted.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—24.

Mr. Lynch's resolution was then adopted.

The following report was received from the Auditor of Public Accounts:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 180, Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to enclose a list of all persons who, as appears by the books of this office since 1865, are in default to the State on account of public moneys.

JAMES GRAHAM, Auditor.

Mr. Blackman, by unanimous consent, introduced the following joint resolution, which was read its first time and ordered printed in the Journal:

WHEREAS, The disfranchisement of a large number of intelligent citizens of the State of Louisiana, under section three of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, depriving them of the right of holding office both in the State and the federal government, with great loss to the State, of able and valuable servants, and continuing a discrimination between American citizens that is unnecessary, illiberal and unjust; not in accordance with the true spirit of Republican government; and whereas, by the fifth section of said fourteenth amendment, Congress can relieve by two-thirds vote all persons of said political disabilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be earnestly requested, to advocate to passage of any bill which will relieve all of our citizens of any political disabilities whatever; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by His Excellency, the Governor of the State, to Senators and Representatives of the State of Louisiana now in Congress.

The following message was received from the House:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following bills:

House bill No. 1, an act appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the mileage and per diem of members of both houses of the General Assembly, and to pay the officers, employees and contingent expenses of the same.

House bill No. 2, an act to change the venue in the case of David Fisher, J. C. Olivier and Celestin Olivier, from Ascension parish to the parish of St. James.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Hunsaker moved that House bill No. 2 be taken up and put upon its first reading.

Adopted, and bill read its first time.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Blackman objected, and proceeded to discuss the question.

Mr. Todd raised the point of order that no bill could be considered until after a new apportionment of the Representative and Senatorial Districts of this State, and based his point of order on article thirty of the State constitution.

The President declined to decide the point of order, and referred it back for the Senate to decide. After discussion, and without a decision by the Senate,

Mr. Ray withdrew his motion.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Ray renewed his motion, and the constitutional rule was suspended, on a division, by a four-fifths affirmative vote, as follows: Yeas 27, nays 1; and the bill was placed upon its second reading.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by striking out the words "St. James," in section one, and inserting the words "St. Charles."

Mr. Lynch moved that the bill be ordered engrossed.

Mr. Hunsaker raised the point of order that it was not necessary that the bill be engrossed, it being a House bill.

The President decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. McMillen offered a resolution as a substitute to the body of the bill, which not being seconded was not considered.

Mr. Smith then insisted upon his amendment.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Smith on the table.

Sixth Day's Session,
SENATE CHAMBER,
Saturday, January 7, 1871.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

Mr. Whitney moved that the reading of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings be dispensed with.

Adopted.

No corrections.

Mr. Ragan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be elected to examine and inquire what disposition was made of the five million (\$5,000,000) dollars bonds for the use of the city of New Orleans, and authorized by an act of the General Assembly of 1868; and that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and that the committee be allowed one clerk.

Laid over.

The Secretary announced the filing of paper of J. P. Newham, contesting the seat of Senator Jenks.

Mr. Lewis moved that House bill No. 1 be taken up and put upon its first reading.

Adopted, and bill read its first time.

Mr. Lewis moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read its second time.

Adopted, and bill read its second time.

Mr. Todd moved that the bill be referred.

Mr. Lewis moved to lay the motion to refer on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. Lewis moved that the bill be adopted on its second reading.

Adopted.

The Constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, on a division, yeas 29, nays 2, the bill read its third and last time and finally adopted, with its title.

By unanimous consent the joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Blackman was then taken up and read.

Mr. Blackman offered the following amendment, to be substituted for all that portion of the first resolve down to and including the words "to advocate."

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the action of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in their attempt to have said disabilities removed, and we earnestly request them to advocate.

The joint resolution was being discussed, when a message, enclosing the following resolutions, was received from the House:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence, to remove from our midst our fellow representative from the parish of Assumption, the Honorable Joseph S. Douglass; therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our late colleague, the Honorable Joseph S. Douglass, that this House do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the ninth day of January, at twelve o'clock M., and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate.

WHEREAS, Joseph L'Official, a member elect from the parish of East Baton Rouge, was killed in the riot at Baton Rouge, on the night of November the seventh, therefore be it

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our colleague, that this House adjourn to meet Monday, January 9, at twelve o'clock, and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Senate, and to his widow.

Mr. Pinchback moved that out of respect to the memory of our deceased colleagues the Senate do now adjourn.

Lower Coast—Twice a Week.
Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

For RICELAND, POINTE-A-LA-HA, CHE, and all way landings on the Lower Coast.

The Steamer
San Nicolas,
T. A. Enderle, Master.
John T. Richardson, Clerk.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
V. J. WOOD, 33 Peter St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 9 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELTON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel, or to
W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 8:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:30 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 6 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
W. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.
HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
28. Natchez Street (Morgan's Building),
New Orleans, La.
38 1y.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION AND Bureau of Labor. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fellow-citizens and Workmen
of the United States:

The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must labor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by honest, patient toil.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead, and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by our delegates assembled from nearly every state in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your condition in the United States.

We look with painful emotion upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally in different to their own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labor reformers of our times—

We advise you, first, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn where and how to create employment, to give yourselves work when you are debarred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow-workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and upon the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for organization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association is not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is important that you organize each branch separately. Five men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organizations have always proved disastrous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protection of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, and that you form yourselves into co-operative Trade Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose organizing. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a combination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing because of their color relations. Let any man who will, take an interest with you.

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trade and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudice manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the New Era, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the colored workmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organizations, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist us in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the country.

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our banners. All communications must be marked "offical," and addressed to the President Box 191, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union, published in the proceedings of the Convention.

ISAAC MYERS, President.
GEORGE T. DOWLING, Vice President.
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. PETERS, Secretary.
COLIN CAUSOR, Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sella Martin, Hon. C. H. Hamilton, John H. Butler, Isaac C. Weirs, G. M. Masson, George Myers, Anthony Bowen, D. M. Simms, F. G. Barbadoes.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Of which more than one hundred volumes have been issued, has received the commendation of Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams; Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, and Tucknor; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many others; and it is issued every SATURDAY, giving fifty-two numbers, and more than THREE THOUSAND double-column columns of pages of reading matter yearly; enabling it to present, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted.

The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Told Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, an Political Periodicals, gathered from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

THE ABLEST AND MOST CULTURED INTELLECTS in every department of Literature, Politics, Science, and Art, find expression in the periodical literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

THE LIVING AGE, FORMING FOUR LARGE VOLUMES A YEAR, furnishes, from the vast and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value.

IT IS THEREFORE INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY ONE who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Published weekly at \$8 00 a year, free of postage.
An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a Club of five New Subscribers, Address
LITTELL & GAY,
30 Bromfield street, Boston.

REMOVAL

TO
167..... CANAL STREET.....167
FROM
No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ,

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANTS, FLOUR

AND

PROVISION BROKER,

105..... POYDRAS STREET.....105

W. J. TAYLOR..... JOHN M. BURKE

Salemen.

LACROIX BROTHERS

GROCERS.

CORNER FRENCHMAN & VICTORY STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Have On Hand, Best Of Wines And Liquors.

Dec., 17th, ff.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER.

Bourbon Street near St. Louis Street, New Orleans

Carriages For Hire.

Dec., 17th, ff.

STAGG AND O'NEILL

PATENT ATTORNEYS

AND

Dealers in all of the NEWEST

and most Useful Patents

of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country we extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS. HAV TAYLOR & STAGG

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the modes of obtaining of their patent office, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Carveys filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street,
New Orleans.

JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL St. Bet VILBERT AND ROBERTSON STREETS.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

of the city of New York

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS:

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres., G. Hillon Scribner, Pres., L. H. Waters, Actuary, Sidney W. Orford, Secy., Robert Clapp, Supl. Agents, F. K. Mayne, Mod. Examr., Agents, New Orleans L'ENCLERCK & ANTOINE.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

Insures FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS,

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen,

at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

AND

TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered by Act of Congress, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

507..... Seventh Street.....507

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICERS:

Rev. J. W. ALVORD, President.

D. L. EATON, Actuary.

H. D. COOKE, of Jay, Cooke & Co., Chairman Finance Committee.

Gen. Geo. W. BALLOCH, Chairman Examining Committee.

Gen. C. H. HOWARD, Chairman Agency Committee.

Rev. GEORGE WHIPLE, Chairman Education.

THIS BANK is a National, Safe and Permanent Institution, chartered under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, primarily for the benefit of working people of limited means, whose small savings are liable to be lost or squandered.

The Institution is endorsed by the best men and the best financiers in the country. Branches are now in successful operation in thirty principal cities of the Union.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS.

114..... CARONDELET STREET.....114

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Branch at ShrevePort, La.

TALLY'S BUILDING, SPRING ST.

SAMUEL PETERS, Cashier.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3-30 P. M., and on Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAMS'

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OR—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Ambs, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586..... and.....586

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29..... CHARITRES STREET.....29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

W. H. MARKHAM, C. W. BURT,

St. Louis, New Orleans.

MARKHAM & BURT,

Importers and Jobbers of

HARDWARE,

109..... GRAVIER STREET.....109

NEW ORLEANS.

S. MYERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

81 Carondelet St., near Poydras.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

38 ly.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,

240 times a minute,

14,400 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

2,419,200 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays.

It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts, making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE:

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE.

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt, Plated, Orde, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two

Months under a Full

Guarantee.

Not one

returned.

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the

Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE \$18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

GOOD WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found:

THE LOUISIANIAN.

SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1871.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Monday, January 9, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch. The minutes were partially read, when their further reading was dispensed with.

By Mr. Twitcheil: A bill to be entitled an act to form a new parish, to be called the parish of Warrenton.

By Mr. Campbell: A bill to be entitled an act relative to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, to provide for the extension of the main line of their railroad to the city of New Orleans; for the building of one or more branches of the main line of said railroad; to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, and to facilitate and aid the construction and secure the maintenance of said railroad within the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Anderson: A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. Richard, Sr., of St. Landry. Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James K. Beiden.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to purchase five hundred copies each of the Revised Civil Code and the Revised Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by Albert Voorhies.

By Mr. Ragan: A bill to be entitled an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to the police and government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved April 2, 1853; and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto; and to repeal "An act to provide for the government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved March 8, 1856; and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading for the purpose of reference.

By Mr. Thomas: A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Norbert F. Scoppini and Francis Lattier, and to pay the damages due and assessed on the tenth day of May, 1870, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act to provide for the making of a cut-off at Scoppini's Point on Red River," approved on the fifteenth day of March, 1860.

Passed its first reading; the constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading for the purpose of reference.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the district courts of the parish of Orleans.

Which passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was suspended on a call of the yeas and nays by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—31.

Nays: Smith, Todd—2. Four-fifths of the members present voting in the affirmative, the bill was put on its second reading and referred to the committee on judiciary, when elected.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to be entitled an act relative to Justices of the Peace in the city of New Orleans.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the committee on judiciary, when elected.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-adopt section first of an act entitled "an act to amend and re-adopt an act for the corporation and organization of works of public improvements," etc., approved

September 10, 1868.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the committee on Corporations when elected.

Mr. O'Hara, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the assessment and collection of a special tax of twenty-five thousand dollars to build a court-house and parish jail in the parish of Terrebonne, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading for the purpose of reference.

Mr. O'Hara, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the appointment of a District Attorney pro tempore by each parish, who shall be Parish Attorney, and defining his duties and powers, and the mode of proceeding in criminal cases in the district and parish courts and providing for the salary and fees of the Parish and District Attorneys pro tempore," approved September 29, 1868.

Which passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading for the purpose of reference.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Mayfield to the President, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1871. Hon. O. J. Dunn, President of the Senate: I hereby withdraw all claims or pretensions to a seat in the Senate from the twenty-fourth District, composed of the parishes of Catahoula and Winn, and commend to the favorable consideration of the Senate the Hon. S. S. Bowman, my competitor.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. WESLEY MAYFIELD.

Mr. Blackman moved that the papers on file in the Senate in the case of Mayfield, contesting the seat of Senator Bowman, be withdrawn and returned to the contestant.

Adopted. Mr. Lewis called up the report of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Hunsacker moved to postpone the consideration of the report, which the Senate refused.

Mr. Campbell moved that the rules be read, rule by rule.

Adopted. The Order of Business was then read and adopted.

Rule one was then read. Mr. Fish moved to amend rule one by inserting after the word "read," in line nine, the words "unless otherwise ordered by the Senate."

Adopted. Rule one was then adopted as amended. Rules two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight were then read and adopted.

Mr. Smith moved to reconsider the vote by which rule eight was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the motion of Mr. Smith to reconsider was ordered to lie on the table.

Rule nine was then read. Mr. Fish moved to amend by striking out all after the word "president," in line ten.

Adopted. Rule nine was then adopted as amended. Rules ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen were then read and adopted.

Rule sixteen was then read. Mr. Lynch moved to amend by striking out the words, "on the same day," in line twenty-eight, and inserting the words "during debate only an one bill or resolution."

Adopted. Mr. O'Hara moved to amend by striking out the words "for the previous question," in line eight.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the motion of Mr. O'Hara was ordered to lie on the table, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsacker, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ray, Sypher, Thomas, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—19.

Nays: Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Futch, Ingraham, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—14.

Original rule thirty-three was then adopted as rule forty-four.

Original rules forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two were then adopted respectively as rules forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one and fifty-two.

thirteen and fifteen, which, on a call of the yeas and nays, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney—15.

Nays: Anderson, Bowman, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Hunsacker, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Wilcox—15.

There being a tie the President cast his vote in the affirmative.

The rule was then adopted as amended. Original rule thirty-two was then read as rule thirty-three.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by striking all after the word "case," in line five, and inserting the words "the President may preside over the Senate, or call any member to the chair."

Adopted. The rule was then adopted as amended. Original rule thirty-three was then read as rule thirty-four, and adopted accordingly.

Original rule thirty-four was then read as rule thirty-five.

Mr. O'Hara moved to strike out the entire rule.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion of Mr. O'Hara on the table, which the Senate refused on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Campbell, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Hunsacker, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—17.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—17.

There being a tie, the President cast his vote in the negative.

Mr. O'Hara's motion to strike out the rule was then adopted.

Subsequently Mr. Bowman moved to reconsider the vote by which rule thirty-five was stricken out.

Adopted. Mr. Ray then moved to amend by striking out the word "shall" in line two and inserting the word "may," and by striking out the word "shall" in line fifteen and inserting the word "may."

Adopted. The rule was then finally adopted as amended.

Original rules thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight were then read and adopted respectively as rules thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine.

Original rule thirty-nine was then read.

Mr. Campbell moved to amend by inserting immediately after the number of the rule the words, "In the order of the day, business shall have precedence as follows:"

Adopted. Original rule thirty-nine was then adopted as amended as rule forty.

Original rules forty, forty-one and forty-two were then read and adopted respectively as rules forty-one, forty-two and forty-three.

Original rule forty-three was then read.

Mr. O'Hara moved to amend by striking out the words "elected by the Senate," in lines two and three, and inserting the words "appointed by the President."

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the amendment of Mr. O'Hara was ordered to lie on the table, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Kelso, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ray, Smith, Todd—14.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Coupland, Futch, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—21.

Rule 67. Smoking is strictly prohibited on the floor of the Senate, or in the lobby, during the session of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the rules were then adopted as a whole.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE. The Secretary informed the House that the Senate had concurred in House bill No. 1, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the mileage and per diem of members of both Houses of the General Assembly, and to pay the officers, employees and contingent expenses of the same.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE. The following message was received from the House:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed by the Speaker of the House to ask the signature of the President of the Senate to enrolled bill entitled "An act appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the payment of members, officers, employees and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana."

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk House of Representatives. Mr. Todd presented papers of Mr. Pollard contesting the seat of Senator McMillen.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn. Adopted. The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Tuesday, the tenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT, Secretary of the Senate.

Eighth Day's Session. SENATE CHAMBER, Tuesday, January 10, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch. The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were partially read, when their further reading was dispensed with.

The minutes were corrected, as follows: Mr. Hunsacker, instead of Mr. O'Hara, moved to postpone the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the Senate proceeded to the election of a United States Senator.

The act of Congress relative to the election of United States Senator was read by the Secretary.

Nominations were declared in order. Mr. Ray nominated Hon. O. J. Dunn, who respectfully declined the nomination.

Mr. Campbell nominated General J. R. West. Mr. Antoine nominated Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Mr. Ray nominated P. J. Kennedy. Mr. O'Hara nominated Hon. J. C. Anderson, who respectfully declined.

Mr. Thompson nominated Hon. T. G. Davidson, of Livingston parish.

Mr. Todd nominated Hon. R. W. Futch, who respectfully declined.

Mr. O'Hara nominated Hon. W. F. Blackman, who also respectfully declined.

The Chair announced the following to be the nominees: Messrs. West, Pinchback, Davidson and Kennedy.

On a call of the roll the whole number of votes cast was thirty-four. Necessary to a choice, eighteen.

The following Senators voted for General J. R. West: Messrs. Anderson, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsacker, Lynch, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—19.

The following Senators voted for Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback: Messrs. Antoine, Barber, Butler, Ingraham, Kelso, McMillen, O'Hara—7.

The following Senators voted for Hon. T. G. Davidson: Messrs. Blackman, Daigle, Futch, Thomas, Thompson—5.

The following Senators voted for P. J. Kennedy: Messrs. Harris, Ray—2.

Mr. Pinchback voted for Hon. W. L. McMillen.

The President announced that having received a majority of the votes, J. R. West stood elected on the part of the Senate as United States Senator.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE. The following message was received from the House:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I have the honor to inform you that according to law the House met at twelve o'clock and proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator. They also invite your honorable body to meet them in joint session to-morrow at twelve o'clock M. for the purpose of comparing journals and announcing the result.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Ingraham presented a petition from the State Superintendent of Education, asking an extension of time for presenting his annual report.

Referred to Committee on Education.

NOTICES OF BILLS. By Mr. Hunsacker: Of a bill to be entitled an act to redistrict the Judicial Districts of the State of Louisiana.

Also, of a bill to be entitled an act to create the office of parish commissioners, and to abolish the present system of police jury.

By Mr. Campbell: Of a bill to be entitled an act to promote the interests of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company, and guaranteeing the bonds thereof.

By Mr. Thomas: Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the estate of M. Dickinson and H. P. Dickinson of the parish of Bossier, of certain assessments for taxes that have been erroneously made.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. The following bills were introduced according to previous notice:

By Mr. Anderson: A bill to be entitled an act to purchase five hundred copies each of the revised Civil Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by Albert Voorhies.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, when elected.

By Mr. Ingraham: A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Charles Bienvenu, late Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, or his assigns, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Claims, when elected.

By Mr. Twitcheil: A bill to be entitled an act to form a new parish, to be called the parish of Warmoth, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Railroads, when elected.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT, WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. O'Hara: A bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section one of an act entitled an act to organize the parish courts of this State, and fixing the duties of sheriffs and clerks, providing penalties for their failure to discharge their duties; fixing seal for the clerk of the District Court, and providing a salary for the parish Judges, and giving the parish courts jurisdiction of suits of separation of bed and board, and divorce and interdiction suits, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, when elected.

By Mr. Ray: A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Thomas Markey, tutor of Katie A. Murphy, William Murphy, Annie M. Murphy and Nellie Murphy, infants under the age of twenty-one years, to pay over, transfer, and deliver all money, property and effects in his hands or under his control, belonging to said infants to the general guardian or guardians of such infants, when appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, or by the Surrogate's Court of the county of New York, and to relieve said Thomas Markey of and from liability and responsibility as such tutor or otherwise, on making such payment, transfer and delivery; which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and ordered referred to the Committee on Judiciary, when elected.

By Mr. Ray: Of a joint resolution to be entitled joint resolution in relation to selecting a site for a Statehouse, and procuring ground therefor.

House bill No. 2 was then taken up from third reading file.

Mr. Hunsacker moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was adopted, on its second reading.

Adopted. Mr. Todd moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words "St. James" and inserting the word "Jefferson."

Adopted. The bill was then adopted as amended, and passed its first reading.

Mr. Ingraham moved to adjourn. Adopted. The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Wednesday the eleventh instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT, Secretary of the Senate.

Ninth Day's Session. SENATE CHAMBER, Wednesday, January 11, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch. The minutes of the previous day's session were partially read, when their further reading was dispensed with.

No corrections. On motion of Mr. Ray, the Senate proceeded in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives, to joint session, for the purpose of completing the election for a Senator to the Congress of the United States.

JOINT SESSION. Hon. O. J. Dunn, President of the Senate, called the General Assembly to order, and announced the object of the joint session to be in accordance with the requirements of section one of the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866.

The Secretary of the Senate then called the roll of the Senate, when thirty-six Senators answered to their names.

The Clerk of the House then called the roll of the House, when one hundred Representatives answered to their names, making a total of one hundred and thirty-six members of the General Assembly present.

The Secretary of the Senate then read from his journal that part of the proceedings of the Senate relative to United States Senator.

The Clerk of the House then read from his journal that part of the proceedings of the House of Representatives relative to the same subject.

A discussion arising between Senators as to the correctness of the House journal, Mr. Thompson moved that the Senate retire, which, on a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Fish, Harris, Kelso, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ray, Thomas, Todd—12.

Nays: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—24.

The Senate refusing to retire, as the Speaker of the House declared the Journal of that body to be correct and true.

There being no objections to the proceedings, the President of the Senate then declared that as J. R. West had received nineteen votes in the Senate, and sixty-eight in the House of Representatives, and as said votes constituted a majority of each house, he, J. R. West, was declared duly elected from the State of Louisiana as United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. John S. Harris, whose term expires on the fourth day of March, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the Senate retired, the object of the joint session having been completed.

The Senate having returned from joint session with the House of Representatives, the roll was called:

Present, the Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsacker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitcheil, Whitney, Wilcox—35.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE. The following message from His Excellency, the Governor, was received and read by the Secretary of the Senate:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 11, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

I congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which you assemble. Our State has been blessed by the providence of God with plentiful crops. The staples of sugar and cotton, which are the springs of our wealth, have been produced in larger abundance than in any year since the war. This increased production has dispelled the gloomy forebodings of those false prophets who predicted the ruin of our agricultural interests, as a consequence of the change made by the war from slave to free labor; another proof that what is just is also best for all.

ing progress toward good railroad connection with different parts of our State, and of the Union; and the growth of our principal cities, are some among numerous evidences of the rapid recovery of all the business interest of the State from the prostration which followed the war. It only needs that legislation should lead such additional encouragement as it legitimately can to these interests, and, above all, it should refrain from imposing any new and unnecessary burdens upon them, to cause our State in the next two years to surpass in material progress and prosperity any previous era of its history.

In the last summer, while that scourge of the South, yellow fever, has repeated its ravages in neighboring cities, our chief city, New Orleans, has escaped with a comparatively small mortality. This may be attributed to the increased skill in care of the health and quarantine officers, and the proper enforcement of the quarantine regulations. This fact might lead to the inquiry whether a judicious system of sanitary arrangements, on an enlarged scale, and based upon known scientific principles, might not banish this pestilence from our borders entirely. The importance of such a consummation, in every moral, social and physical point of view, renders it a matter worthy of grave consideration. The pecuniary loss alone indicated by the presence of this fever, or the bare rumor of its presence, upon all branches of trade, has been estimated, by practical business men, at several millions of dollars annually.

A growing spirit of harmony and good will, between the different classes of our people, has been strikingly evinced during the last year. It has been seen in a strongly pronounced disposition on the part of all good citizens in most parts of the State, without respect to partisan differences, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and render obedience to lawfully constituted authority. The devices and machinations of evilly disposed demagogues and restless and irresponsible parties, who seek to profit by times of alarm and violence, have been set aside by the good people of this State, who are most deeply interested in its peace and prosperity. The result has been that this disposition, aided by the salutary laws passed by the General Assembly, and by Congress, have secured, during the last fall, the most quiet, peaceable and orderly election the State has witnessed for many years. In former elections, even within two years, New Orleans and the State have been the scenes of violence, riots and bloodshed, which have disgraced their name, and greatly injured all their interests. This fall, an important and exciting election was held without any conflict or disturbance, and with scarcely an arrest. Such a thing was never known in New Orleans before. I feel especially gratified to be able to lay this before you as a matter of record, because the last General Assembly deeply impressed by the alarming and increasing violence and lawlessness displayed in our elections, and their lamentable effects upon every interest of the State, had, with a view to remedy these evils, enacted stringent penalties against such offenses, and for their more certain enforcement had clothed the executive with ample powers. I have endeavored to use these powers with moderation and impartiality, but with firmness and with the single aim to preserve the peace and to secure to all men, irrespective of party, race or color, the free exercise of all their rights as citizens.

That I have been able to do so without arraying against the law any class or party, may be accepted as a proof that the laws were wholesome and wise, and that the people, as a whole, have been satisfied that their execution was faithful and impartial.

I cannot pass from this subject to other details, in justice, without calling your attention to the general and peaceable acquiescence of our people in the results of the reconstruction policy of the general government. Their acceptance of it as a finality has been much more satisfactory in Louisiana than in any other State in the South. This must be attributed to the patriotism and wisdom of our people, and to those features of State policy which have led to this great and desirable result. It has always been my sincere conviction that it is safe to trust to the good sense, the honor and the sober second thought of the people. This conviction has determined my course on matters of State policy, even in matters where I was forced, for a short time, to differ from many of my political friends. The peaceable character of the late election, and the favorable condition of Louisiana as compared with many other Southern States, have I think, convinced both friends and foes that I was right. I have refrained from all severe and arbitrary measures, or recourse to mere force, appealing, on all occasions and in all localities, to the justice and discretion of the people themselves. Under all circumstances, however, I have held myself in readiness to employ all the resources at my command, both civil and military, to enforce the laws, preserve order, and protect every citizen in his rights, so far as the authority of the executive could be lawfully used. The good results of this spirit of harmony on all sides, upon the prosperity of the State, can not be estimated.

It has been my pleasant fortune, during the past season, to visit a great portion of our State, in answer to repeated and cordial invitations from many of my fellow-citizens, which were extended to me by gentlemen of all political parties. I had been led to believe, from the assurances of many prominent citizens, that I would find the leading, most influential and enterprising people of the different localities imbued with better and more advanced ideas than those petty partisan animosities and sectional hates and prejudices, which, smothering the breaths of a small class of men, more noisy than important, had hitherto caused much of the domestic trouble of our State, and brought

disgrace upon its name, and that the good people of the State had taken its peace and order into their own hands, as was proper, and that the power of these bad and restless spirits was gone. I am glad to say that these assurances have been realized. I have everywhere been received with that wonted cordiality and hospitality for which Louisiana is so deservedly famed. What is more important, I everywhere saw evidences that the people were determined to see that the laws were obeyed, and the rights of all men, under the law, respected. I was met with assurances from all parties that in every effort to advance the welfare, civil and the great interests of the State, I should receive the hearty support of the people.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The last General Assembly proposed four important amendments to our constitution which were duly ratified by the vote of the people at the last election. The first amendment repeals the ninety-ninth article of the constitution. This article, by reason of its disfranchisement of an influential class of our citizen, for political reasons, was obnoxious to them and their friends, as the result has proved, was distasteful to almost all. Incorporated in our constitution by its unwise spirit of retaliation, and by its peculiar phraseology, serving mainly to irritate and humiliate, while debarring from suffrage and office only the most scrupulous and upright of the class it was aimed against, and admitting all others, it had all the most odious features of disfranchisement, with none of its good effects, if such there be. It is to the lasting credit of the first Republican administration of Louisiana, that the amendment to strike out this last vestige of the war, in our constitution, was passed with the unanimous Republican vote of the General Assembly. It is no longer a part of the constitution. Henceforth, in Louisiana all disabilities resulting from the war are removed, and no citizen is disfranchised by its laws, except for crime or mental disability.

The second amendment limits the total amount of State indebtedness that can be contracted up to the year 1890 to the sum of \$25,000,000. All indebtedness, of whatever character, contracted above the amount before that time, is illegal and null and void. This voluntary limitation by the people of the amount of indebtedness which they will incur, for a term of years, will have the double effect of increasing the credit of the State securities, thus lessening the interest the State will have to pay on any future loans, and of compelling rigid economy on the part of the State government.

The third amendment prohibits all officials who have held public money from voting or holding office, until they shall have procured from the proper authorities, receipts in full for all funds which they have thus held. The former history of the State, with regard to many of its public funds, is a sufficient proof of the wholesomeness of this measure. It is to be hoped that it will lead to a more stringent accountability by public officers for such trusts.

The fourth amendment removes the ineligibility, for a second term, that was imposed by the constitution upon any incumbent of the gubernatorial office. Under this amendment, the re-election of a Governor is left like that of any other officer, to that last and best arbitrament of all free governments, the good judgment of the people. While this might seem to most minds a sound principle, yet I did not feel at liberty, owing to my personal attitude toward the question at issue, to take any part in the discussion for or against it. The amendment was spontaneously and voluntarily presented to the people by the last General Assembly, and has been ratified by a majority, approximating 24,000 votes.

GENERAL POLICY.

The great questions of public policy now most urgent, are such necessary measures of State and national legislation as will most speedily bring us railroads, open natural watercourses, facilitate ocean commerce, and redeem our alluvial lands from annual inundation. These will bring us settlers, open lands to cultivation, afford direct and speedy transportation to all products, and merchandise, and make New Orleans, what nature destined it to be, unsurpassed by any commercial city on the Atlantic seaboard. In this connection I will say that it is the unanimous sentiment of our people that it is the duty of the general government to grant to Louisiana and other Southern States their proper proportion of national aid in prosecuting great works of internal improvements, of which they were deprived during the war, and which has been so lavishly granted to Northern States. Such action would go far to cement the kindly relations now so rapidly growing up between the sections. I would recommend the General Assembly to memorialize Congress upon this important subject by a joint resolution.

LEVEES.

The care of the levees and the protection of the valuable alluvial lands of the State which mainly produce our two great staples, are especially recommended to your attention.

And upon this all-important subject I would remark that the reports from the Board of Public Works show that the appropriation of three millions of dollars in the bonds of the State have been exhausted, and that still the large crevasses at Ashton and Diamond Island Bend,

and several smaller breaks, are open, and some of the levees are still below grade.

Their reports show that they have constructed 6,058,750 cubic yards of levees since their organization, at an aggregate cost of \$3,273,000, and that they will require \$2,000,000 more to place the whole system in repair, and thereafter a constant annual appropriation or tax, to provide for the inevitable wear and caving of the banks of the rivers.

From these figures we can judge the vast expense of the levee system, and this will be the case whether the work be done by the riparian proprietors, the parish authorities, the State or general government, or by a private corporation, and the matter is of such magnitude that it should engage your earliest and most earnest attention.

The bill passed by the last Legislature giving the levees to a private corporation, contained some serious objections, and I have returned it with my veto; but, it is evident that some more efficient plan must be adopted than that of irregular and uncertain appropriations, for though it can be shown that the works done by the Board of Public Works have been successfully constructed, yet this vast labor will be nearly useless the other and constantly occurring crevasses are closed and the large works, already built, saved from the encroachments of the river.

I would therefore recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made, and that the powers of the Board of Public Works be increased so that they can have works done without contract, when desirable, and also to authorize them to check the encroachments of the river where the large and costly works are in danger, if it be practicable.

It seems apparent that the Congress of the United States is willing to assist the riparian States to rebuild the levees, if some tangible plan is adopted, and probably a co-operative board, to be appointed by the President of the United States, would insure this desired assistance.

MILITIA.

In accordance with an act of the last General Assembly, I have taken steps to enroll the militia of the State, and have also accepted several volunteer organizations. In performing this duty, I felt it to be once a grave and delicate task. Upon no subject was more apprehension felt, or would a mistake in judgment have been so disastrous to the general interests of the people, as upon that of the organization of the militia. I was urged by some to organize a purely partisan militia, and seriously blamed by others for not doing so. I refused to do this, and accepted as volunteers all good citizens who offered their services, without distinction of party, until the legal complement of the First Division was filled. I uniformed and armed these, so far as the appropriation allowed me, and placed in their hands the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of life and property in the State, in case of any emergency in which the civil authorities should need their aid. All classes and all parties were represented in the militia. The result was that, during the late exciting election campaign, all classes and all parties were relieved of apprehension from each other, and felt a sense of security. In adopting this course I received the severe censure of many of my political friends, who were opposed to receiving into the militia men who had fought on the side of the South during the war. I believed that the honor of Louisianians could always be trusted. The result has amply fulfilled my expectations.

SCHEMES.

I warn you, gentlemen, against certain schemes of plunder which are already organized, and will continue to be organized, and presented to you for your votes. These are propositions which, under the guise of public improvements, or of claims against the State, are simply plans to rob the treasury and fill the pockets of unprincipled speculators. The persons who will probably importune you most pertinaciously for the most barefaced of these speculations are well-dressed gentlemen, claiming to be the representatives of the most respectable of our people. It is these pleasant gentlemen in broadcloth, with their gigantic swindles, embracing millions, and not the poor and needy applicants for some long delayed but petty act of justice, who have most depleted the public till in the past, and will endeavor to do so again.

BRIBERY.

I ask your attention to the fact, that there now exist on our statute books no adequate penalties against the crime of bribery. This defect should be remedied by appropriate legislation, which I sincerely hope the wisdom and patriotism of your honorable body will promptly devise. I am in receipt of information of acts of bribery on the part of public officials, but owing to the defect above named in the law, I am without the

means of bringing the offenders to justice, or stopping the mischief. It has become a crying evil, and, if suffered to go on, will destroy the confidence of the people in government, and seriously endanger our liberties and highest interests. I hope that the General Assembly will enact some law on the subject, providing adequate penalties and placing it in the power of the Governor, to prosecute with vigor and promptitude, all persons offering bribes, and officially receiving them.

STATE LANDS.

I recommend to your attention certain amendments to the laws relative to public lands, contained in the report of the Registrar of the State Land Office, which is herewith submitted.

POLICE JURY.

The Police Jury system is cumbersome and awkward, and leads to great delay and inconvenience in the management of parish business. In some parishes there are six, eight, ten and fifteen police juries to be elected. These officers are obliged to meet often and travel far. It is difficult to obtain gentlemen of the requisite capacity, integrity and public reputation to serve in these positions. Hence oftentimes, in many of the parishes, this branch of the public service is neglected, to the great detriment of general and individual interests. I recommend that the system be so changed as to reduce the number of police juries in each parish to three; to make their meetings monthly, in sessions of three days each, and to allow each police jury a small per diem, say \$2 per day for each session. This will facilitate business and secure the services of competent men and not increase materially the public expenses. I would also recommend that these police juries be made parish officers, and be elected or appointed for the same term as other parish officers.

CHARTER OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Among the most important acts passed at the last extra session of the Legislature, was the new charter of New Orleans. With a view of putting the new government into operation as soon as possible, I made the appointments required of me by law of a Mayor and the several Administrators. The charter has been found to work well, with the exception of some minor particulars, which will, doubtless, be brought to your attention by the Mayor and Council. To any representations and suggestions they may make, I bespeak your respectfully and careful consideration. Much of the success of any system or form of government depends upon the character in which the affairs of the city of New Orleans stand, through bad and partisan management, required more than ordinary care and capacity in those who should have them in charge. With that view, I made my selections to the several positions, and, I flatter myself, with success, for they have earned the respect of all parties for fidelity of management; and all who were candidates were elected to the same or higher positions by triumphant majorities. The funding provisions of the charter requiring the issue of three million of bonds to take up the floating debt, have been found inadequate. At least eight hundred thousand dollars more will be required to take up audited and, as yet, unpaid portions of the debt. The Legislature omitted many just debts, and claims by the peculiar phraseology of the bill, which limited the obligations provided for to four classes, viz: Judgments, registered certificates, warrants and city notes.

The large proportion which the assessed property, taxes and population of the city of New Orleans bear to the whole State, earnestly claims your time and attention during the present session. The questions involved are not without great difficulty. Prominent among them is one arising out of the careful and scrupulous compliance of the Administrators with the provisions of law relative to the consolidated and railroad debts and the one million loan. The city has redeemed half a million back interest, nearly half a million of capital, and all current interest of her bonded debt. It purposes to continue to do so, but the strain upon its coffers has rendered a deficit inevitable during the coming year, which the City Council is unable to meet under existing laws.

Among these laws are cited those which take a large class of public expenditures out of the control of the city, such as prison expenses, police, printing, expenses of the Criminal Court, fees of various public officers for services done the city, coroners, jurors, etc. The city has to act the part of a mere paymaster, in many cases, and the laws have taken out of its power to comply with its municipal functions and duties, by making contracts to the best advantage of the tax-payers. In all these abuses, which have existed under one party as well as another, and which have gradually grown more and more serious, the demands of the time require a reform.

I have no doubt the subject of municipal police will be fully impressed upon your attention. The city should have the control of its assessments, expenditures, and the numbers, salaries and distribution of its police, its regulation, for all local and domestic purposes, and the enforcement of its ordinances; while the power of the State should be carefully reserved, to be exercised and asserted as primary and supreme in all cases where

a necessity may exist, such as riot, insurrection, or public danger. It ought to be out of the power of any city authorities to use their control at such or any other times, separately or independently of those of the State, which should have precedence in enforcing the laws and maintaining public order. The example of the past in 1860, and at other times, and under various administrations, shows the danger of permitting any question of the paramount control of the State authorities, when proper occasion arises for that power to be exercised.

The unsettled floating debt and apprehended deficit will approach two millions of dollars, which the city government must meet in one or all of three ways: by retrenchment of all expenses now within its control, and modifications of legislation, to enable it to curtail expenditures now out of its control; by the issue of bonds; or by increased taxation.

The bonded debt is now \$17,315,000, and the taxation is two and five-eighths per cent, both high enough in all conscience. Bonds of the city of New Orleans bring but about three-fourths of their par value, thus, in fact, augmenting by one-third the debts they are issued to pay. Increased taxation on the other hand is, perhaps, equally serious. This question had best be left to the City Council of New Orleans, with the power to levy a tax not exceeding one per cent, or issue bonds, not at present authorized, not exceeding two million dollars; or to exercise a part of each of these powers. This will place the responsibility where it belongs, and the City Council cannot safely, and will not probably, act in this matter without full discussion and concurrence on the part of tax-payers as to what may be the wiser and better course.

The city government has now power to issue bonds for wharf and street improvements, and sparingly exercised. Relative to wharves, this was probably the best and only disposition that could be made; but the new charter takes away the power to require street paving to be paid in part by the property facing. To attempt to meet the paving requirements of New Orleans by issuing bonds would create an enormous debt, and I recommend a return to the old law requiring proprietors to pay their proportion of the paving.

It is highly expedient and proper that but one treasury should exist for custody and payment of city or local funds in the parish of Orleans. It is unnecessary, merely on account of the different purpose and destination of the various funds, to multiply treasuries.

The defalcation in the Metropolitan Treasury is an example of the error of so doing. I am satisfied that the Police Treasury, and the fourteen ward school treasuries, should be done away with, and that all their business should be performed by the City Treasurer, which is under proper guards and securities in the bonds required; and in the fiscal agency regulations, which have been carefully provided by the experience of the past, and are necessary as a check and preventive against squandering and embezzlement.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

I transmit to you the annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. You will therein find a complete statement of the financial condition of the State. I can not too seriously urge your careful consideration of the matters discussed, and the information furnished by these officers.

Our State is not well off, but it is far from being bankrupt. We are burdened with a heavy debt, but we have immense resources. Our recuperative powers are perhaps greater than those of any other section of the country; but a small fraction of our rich products—sugar, rice and cotton—is used in home consumption. The saving—the wealth of the State—increases with wonderful rapidity. Therefore, I am hopeful for the future, and look forward to a day, not far distant, when our finances shall have attained a most prosperous condition.

Several wise financial measures, were adopted by the last Legislature, and have conduced to a more healthy condition of the treasury. Prominent among these I regard the requisite provision for funding the floating debt of the State. These measures, and others, will enable the State to very soon assume a cash-paying basis.

I earnestly recommend you to exercise rigid economy in making appropriations. It must be borne in mind, that the constitution now limits the debt of the State to twenty-five millions. Our present bonded indebtedness must now preclude us from making further appropriations as a subsidy or other assistance to works of internal improvement. I do not forget that it is the policy of the State to use all proper means to assist and protect every enterprise calculated to increase facilities for production and transportation. The railroads, canals and

other public works so fostered will, I doubt not, insure to the incalculable benefit of the whole people. Still, I think that we have granted such aid about as far as we safely can. We must now strive to live within our income. If we reduce the taxes to the least amount necessary to conduct the government upon an economical basis, in a short time the problem of the payment of the debt will solve itself. With peace and prosperity, with untold agricultural and mineral wealth; with a system of improvements carefully fostered by the State, our capital will soon double, and, without increasing the tax, the bonds can be rapidly retired.

I need not specially call your attention to the several suggestions made by the Auditor. I will, however, note a few. First, some changes are needed in the revenue law. The Auditor has carefully prepared a bill, which accompanies his report. I commend it to your careful consideration. One serious defect in the system, the Auditor states, is that the fiscal year is made to run from December to December. This causes serious complications in the collection of taxes and licenses. The date was fixed to enable the State officers to prepare their annual reports before the meeting of the Assembly. To remedy this evil, the Auditor suggests a change in the date of the convening of the Legislature and that the current year be the fiscal year. I join in this recommendation.

The Auditor calls attention to the large and increasing amount of unpaid taxes, exceeding four millions of dollars. I join in urging you to adopt some practical method to enforce collection at the expense of the delinquents.

In conclusion, upon the subject of the finances, I recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Auditor, that you consider the propriety of levying an equitable tax upon successions not falling to forced heirs. I also recommend that you consider a law to require insurance companies doing business in the State to deposit bonds to secure prompt payment of policies. This has been successfully tested in other States. I further recommend you to consider a plan for registration and cancellation of bonds held by those who derive a permanent investment in such securities. By this means the tax due from this species of property could be more readily and cheaply collected. Such measures would tend to greatly reduce the general taxation, and would relieve the property of incumbrances which prevents its movement.

I beg leave to call your attention to an important subject, which has never been alluded to by any previous executive of the State.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In the present impoverished condition of our people, life insurance is suggested as the great practical remedy. I review to the desolation of the late civil war an acquaintance with the subject of life insurance was quite limited in the South. Then it was a rare occurrence to find a man who had not, by his labor and enterprise, gathered around him enough of material wealth for the support and education of his family in the event of his premature death. The reverse is now the case. The exception is largely in favor of those who, if suddenly taken away, would leave their families in destitute or straitened circumstances. The subject of life insurance becomes one of vital importance to the man whose moral duty it is to provide for the future comfort and independence of his household.

There are now about twenty-four life insurance companies doing business in this State, which have issued policies amounting to many millions of dollars. This sum is designed for the protection of the widow and orphan. I, therefore, recommend that you pass such a law for the government of these institutions as will give greater protection and confidence to this great and growing interest.

LAND SITES.

The scrip issued to the State by the national government for the endowment of a college in the interest of agriculture and the mechanic arts, has been received by the commission appointed by your honorable body to receive and dispose of the same. As it will probably be sold during the current year, and its proceeds determined, it is important that the Legislature should take the necessary steps, as an early day, to locate and establish a college, which shall fill the intent for which the beneficent grant was made.

It may be that after a careful examination of the institutions of learning now under the fostering care of the State, it will be found that the course of study in some of them may be so modified or enlarged by a judicious use of this grant, as to wisely fulfill the obligations assumed by the State in its acceptance.

STATE MILITIA.

The subject of the erection or purchase of a suitable building for a State capitol will doubtless claim your attention. The condition of our finances imperatively demands that in this or all other matters, we shall practice the most rigid economy. The cost of suitable grounds in New Orleans will be a very heavy item, as there are, besides, many other reasons why the seat of government should be removed from this city. In a large city the facility for exercising combinations to influence legislation is so

great that in most State capitals from New Orleans to New York, the State point accessible from the coast to become a road to wealth, and that we believe will not regular session. In 1847, a State school beauty, and solidly of structure with any building of the continent. Unfortunately, during the war, the capitol was seriously damaged, and the injury was so great that it could not be repaired as it was in its original state. I therefore recommend that you consider the propriety of erecting a new capitol building, and that you examine the building, and the cost of the same. The European war has caused the depreciation of the steamship line to New Orleans, for a time, the Bremen, however, of nearly eight hundred tons, has been chartered from France, after the last, but, that New Orleans is now largely in the hands of the steamship line. The establishment of a steamship line from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to Europe, is a project which has been long contemplated. During the last year of Emigration have Northern States and it is their intention to agent to Europe as a terminus. During the autumn influx of laboring Northern States, since the last season work on the Mississippi or Lake Borgne Canal with great vigor. I employed in excavating the course of the river, completed and the first river about the first year. I recommend as a necessity of amending public printing. When the act in was passed, the State disburse money, but warrants worth at the city and the State work. Since then, has improved, and we at seventy-three cent fair prospect of success. We are now in a condition to pay the price of public limit the number of laws are to be published. The disregard of a revised in many localities, indicated the late to the most stringent section of the people of that period having more liberal and just the true relations of the mend to your confidence of the registration extent that, while the rights of all, will them less irksome and I will transmit to you port of the State Review as to the modification desirable. As reports have of New Orleans, of Blind Asylum, Ins Academy, and State able to submit them, make any recommendations. On their receipts at them, with such suggestions, before you offer, before you offer. On motion of Mr. Governor's message and the message referred committee. REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans to the Honorable President. Senate. In the list which I able body on the sealance (with the enclosure) section of the P. L. D. Dreyer and P. collector for the par reported as being in the State on account 1867. Upon satisfaction, it appears that responsible for the imp therefore respectfully Pollard is attached. On motion of Mr. Pollard to which the auditor's report. Mr. Pollard is attached.

that in most of the States of the Union they have found it necessary to remove their State capitals from their principal towns. Our predecessors followed this example, and established the State capital at Baton Rouge, a point accessible from all parts of the State, and decided to become still more so when the railroads now chartered are completed—an event that we believe will occur before the time for your next regular session. At this point was completed, in 1847, a State House, which for architectural beauty, convenience of arrangement, and solidity of structure, compared favorably with any building for a similar purpose on the continent.

Unfortunately, during the late war, this building was seriously damaged by fire, but I am informed, upon what I regard as good authority, that the injury was not so serious, or so difficult to repair as is generally believed, and that it can be restored to its original condition of strength and beauty for less than one-fifth of the original cost.

I therefore recommend that authority be given to employ one or more competent persons to examine the building, and report its condition, and the cost of repairing it.

IMMIGRATION

The European war, in addition to its disastrous effect of depressing the price of cotton, has caused the suspension of the Hamburg steamship line to New Orleans, and interrupted for a time, the Bremen line. The recent arrival, however, of nearly eight hundred emigrants on a single steamer gives promise not only of increased immigration from Germany, and possibly from France, after the termination of the war, but also, that New Orleans will hereafter share more largely in the benefits of the emigrant trade. The establishment of the Liverpool and Mississippi Steamship Line, whose ships are built especially for the transportation of emigrants from Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries, will also increase the popularity of the New Orleans route of immigration, even to the Northwestern States. It is to be hoped, however, that the planters and landowners of Louisiana will be able to induce a larger number of the immigrants landed in New Orleans to settle within the borders of the State.

During the last year, the Commissioners of Emigration have published largely in the Northern States and in Great Britain, and in their intention to send a competent agent to Europe as soon as the war shall have terminated.

During the autumn there has been a large influx of laboring population from the Northwestern States.

LAKE BORNE CANAL

Since the last session of the Legislature work on the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf or Lake Borgne Canal has been prosecuted with great vigor. Nine machines are now employed in excavating. The canal will be opened for business up to the river bank in the course of thirty days. The lock will be completed and the canal connected with the river about the first of July of the present year.

PUBLIC PRINTING

I recommend as of great importance the necessity of amending the law relative to public printing. When the act in relation to the matter was passed, the State was in no condition to disburse money, but was obliged to issue warrants worth at that time only forty or fifty cents on the dollar in payment of the work. Since then the credit of the State has improved, and warrants are now selling at seventy-five cents on the dollar, with a fair prospect of soon reaching par value. We are now in a condition to greatly reduce the price of public printing, and should limit the number of papers in which the laws are to be published.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION

The disregard of the rights of franchise secured in many localities in the State in 1868, induced the last Legislature to resort to the most stringent measures for the protection of the people. The violent manner of that period having now given place to a more liberal and just acknowledgment of the true relations of all our citizens, I commend to your consideration the modification of the registration and election laws to an extent that, while securing the inalienable rights of all, will make the usage under them less onerous and exacting to the few.

I will transmit to you in a few days the report of the State Registrar, embodying his views as to the modifications that are deemed desirable.

As reports have not been received from the Administrators of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans, of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Insane Asylum, Military Academy, and State Penitentiary, I am unable to submit them with my message, or to make any recommendations in their behalf.

On their receipt at this office, I will lay them, with such suggestions as I may have to offer, before you for your consideration.

H. C. WARMON

On motion of Mr. Ray 1000 copies of the Governor's message were ordered printed, and the message referred to the appropriate committees.

REPORTS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

New Orleans, January 10, 1867.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate.

In the list which I inclosed to your honorable body on the second instant, in accordance with the one hundred and eighty-ninth section of the Revised Statute Laws, L. B. Davies and Paulin Pollard, late tax collectors for the parish of Point Coupee are reported as being jointly in default to the State on account of taxes for the year 1867.

Upon satisfactory explanation, however, it appears that Mr. Pollard is not responsible for the unpaid taxes of that year. I therefore respectfully request that Mr. Pollard's name be stricken off the said list.

JAMES GRAHAM

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the list of delinquents to which reference was made in the auditor's report was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Ingraham moved that the names of Mr. Pollard be stricken off the list.

ADOPTED.

The communication of the Auditor, including the list of delinquents, was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Anderson asked leave of absence for Senator Daigle.

Granted.

Mr. Pierce asked a few days' leave of absence for Senator Sypher.

Granted.

The following standing committees were then elected by the Senate, on the call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Blackburn, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Copland, Daigle, Fish, Fitch, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—39.

Nays: Smith, Todd—2.

Committee on Judiciary—Ray, Hunsaker, Jenks, Blackburn, Fitch.

Committee on Finance—Lynch, McMillen, Campbell, Anderson, Bowman.

Committee on Military—Herwig, O'Hara, Bowman.

Committee on Enrollment—Pinchback, Wilcox, Ragan, Pierce, Fish, Daigle, Anderson.

Committee on Claims—Thomas, Daigle, Bowman, Jenks, Ingraham.

Committee on Appropriations—McMillen, Sypher, Lynch, Bowman, Anderson.

Committee on Manufactures—Fitch, Daigle, Kelso.

Committee on Public Education—Pierce, Antoine, McMillen, Thomas, Daigle.

Committee on Printing—Jenks, Antoine, Swords, Thompson, Fitch.

Committee on Banks and Banking—Blackman, Thomas, Anderson, Gallup, Copland.

Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate—Whitney, Anderson, Twitchell.

Committee on Federal Relations—Pinchback, Butler, Thompson.

Committee on Penitentiary—Ragan, Swords, Ingraham, Fitch, Thompson.

Committee on Corporations—Lewis, Todd, O'Hara, Daigle, Bowman.

Committee on Charitable Institutions—Anderson, Bowman, Thomas, Jenks, Lewis.

Committee on Public Lands—Hunsaker, Harris, Kelso, Fitch, Anderson.

Committee on Parks and Public Buildings—Swords, Noland, Lewis, Todd, Blackman.

Committee on Railroads—Campbell, Lynch, Wilcox, Thompson, Fitch.

Committee on Levees—Bowman, Campbell, Thomas, Blackman, McMillen.

Committee on Pensions and Gratuity—Gallup, Ragan, Harris, Thomas, Bowman.

Committee on Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation—Sypher, Noland, Hunsaker, Anderson, Thomson.

Committee on Appointment and Election Districts—Wilcox, Ray, Hunsaker, Pinchback, Anderson, Blackman, Fitch.

Committee on Retirement and Reform—Butler, Fish, Fitch.

Committee on Elections—Twitchell, Sypher, Pierce, Blackman, Fitch.

Committee on Health and Quarantine—Lewis, Pierce, Whitney, Barber, Kelso.

Committee on Libraries—Todd, Pierce, Daigle.

Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries—Barber, Twitchell, Thomas.

Committee to compare Bills in Third Reading—Noland, Lewis, Anderson.

Committee on Engraving Bills—Harris, Herwig, Ragan, Antoine, Pinchback.

NOTICES OF BILLS

By Mr. Butler:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to locate the seat of justice in and for the parish of Plaquemine, and to repeal certain acts therein named.

By Mr. Lewis:

Of a bill to be entitled an act for the improvement of False river, and for an appropriation for the same.

By Mr. Fitch:

Of a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the improvement of the navigation of bayous d'Arbonne and Corne, and appropriating the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for said purpose.

By Mr. Campbell:

The following bills were introduced, by unanimous consent, without notice:

By Mr. Campbell:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Alexander Dumas, which passed its first reading.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Senate to take into consideration that portion of the Governor's message in relation to delinquency of State officials, who are hereby authorized to call for persons and papers, and that said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Adopted.

Mr. Whitney moved to adjourn.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Thursday, the twelfth instant, at 12 M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT

Secretary of Senate.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

SENATE CHAMBER, Thursday, January 12, 1867.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Copland, Daigle, Fish, Fitch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—33.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

Reading of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings be dispensed with.

The Secretary made the following correction, substituting the name of Senator Harris in place of that of Senator O'Hara, on the Committee on Corporations.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. O'Hara:

Of a bill to be entitled an act instructing the Attorney General to forfeit the charter of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company, Nos. 1 and 2.

By Mr. Anderson:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Mrs. Louis Bourgeois, wife of Thomas Taquiro, to mortgage or alienate her dotal property.

By Mr. Pinchback:

Of a bill to be entitled an act relative to elections.

By Mr. Antoine:

Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William Halesworth.

By Mr. Hunsaker:

Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of G. F. Roman et al., of St. James.

Also, of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the heirs of Marx Schouberg.

By Mr. Harris:

Of a bill to be entitled an act to fix the terms of the District Courts of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

By Mr. Blackman:

Of a bill to be entitled an act giving the vendor's privilege to cotton factors, five days after the sale and delivery of cotton.

By Mr. Campbell:

Of a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the city of New Orleans to levy water rates upon all property on the lines of water pipes, laid or to be laid, and contiguous thereto; the collection of said rates shall be the power to sell and dispose of the present Waterworks, and to contract with any incorporated company for the supplying of the inhabitants of the city with pure and limpid water, etc.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Thomas:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the estate of Mr. Dickson and H. P. Dickson, of the parish of Bossier, of certain assessments for taxes that have been erroneously made, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

By Mr. Pierce:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for gratuitous vaccination, and to protect the State from the ravages of small-pox, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

By Mr. Pierce:

A bill to be entitled an act to more clearly define and enlarge certain duties and powers of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, and to provide for the more complete protection of life and health, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

By Mr. Butler:

A bill to be entitled an act to locate the seat of justice in and for the parish of Plaquemine, and to repeal certain acts therein named.

By Mr. Lewis:

Of a bill to be entitled an act for the improvement of False river, and for an appropriation for the same.

By Mr. Fitch:

Of a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the improvement of the navigation of bayous d'Arbonne and Corne, and appropriating the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for said purpose.

By Mr. Campbell:

By Mr. Thomas:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the succession of Mr. Dickson, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. O'Hara moved that Senate bill No. 8, entitled an act authorizing the assessment and collection of a special tax of twenty-five thousand dollars, to build a courthouse and build a parish jail in the parish of Terrebonne, be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adopted.

Mr. Ragan gave notice of a joint resolution relative to the removal of the seat of government.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Hunsaker introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the late election riots at Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, which passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the resolution put on its second reading.

Mr. Ray moved to amend the resolution by requiring the committee to report during the present session of the General Assembly.

Adopted.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate ordered the resolution to lie on the table, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Fish, Harris, Herwig, Lynch, Pierce, Pinchback, Swords, Thomas, Thompson, Wilcox—15.

Nays: Antoine, Campbell, Gallup, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Todd, Twitchell—12.

By Mr. Campbell:

Resolved, That the press of the city, through its representatives, be furnished with a copy of all printed bills, and the daily journal of the Senate, at the same time Senators are furnished.

Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

By Mr. O'Hara:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to purchase postage stamps to the amount of ten dollars for each member of the Senate, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

By Mr. Thomas:

Resolved, That each committee be authorized to employ one clerk, and that the Committees on Enrollment and Engraving Bills be authorized to employ as many clerks as may be necessary.

Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

By Mr. Ingraham:

Resolved, That all bills proposing changes in the act establishing a Metropolitan Police District be referred to a committee to consist of the Senators representing said police district in the Senate.

Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

By Mr. Ingraham:

Resolved, That all bills proposing changes in the charter of the city of New Orleans be referred to a committee composed of the Senators representing said city in the Senate.

Laid over.

Mr. Ragan called up the resolution offered by him on Friday, January 6, and offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a special committee of three members be appointed by the President of the Senate to examine the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police and ascertain if the said board has complied with the act creating said Board of Metropolitan Police, and that said committee be allowed one clerk.

Referred to the Committee of Metropolitan Police District.

Mr. Pinchback moved to adjourn.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Friday, the thirteenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,

Secretary of Senate.

[Continued in our next Number]

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HADEN'S

29.....CHARTRES STREET.....29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

W. H. MARKHAM, 700.....C. W. BURT,

St. Louis. New Orleans.

MARKHAM & BURT,

Importers and Jobbers of

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

4 times a second,

240 times a minute,

34,400 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

2,419,200 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays.

It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. It wound once a day; it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

contains

5 Springs, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL LABOR UNION
AND
Bureau of Labor.
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Fellow-citizens and Workmen of the United States:
The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress upon this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must labor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by honest, patient toil.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead, and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. As workmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates assembled from nearly every state in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your condition in the United States.

We look with painful emotion upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally in different to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labor reformers of our times—

We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn where and how to create employment, to give yourselves work when you are debarred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow-workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and upon the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for organization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association will not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is important that you organize each branch separately. Five men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organizations have always proved disastrous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protection of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, and that you form yourselves into co-operative Trade Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose organizing. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a combination of their money and labor, they will from a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing because of their other relations. Let any man who will, take an interest with you.

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trade and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the *New Era*, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the colored workmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in this State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, from organizations, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist us in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in

the country.
Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our banners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President Box 191, Washington, D. C.
P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union, published in the proceedings of the Convention.
ISAAC MYERS, President.
GEORGE T. DOWLING, Vice President.
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FETTER, Secretary.
COLIN CRUICK, Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Sella Martin, Hon. C. H. Hamilton, John H. Butler, Isaac C. Weir, G. M. Masson, George Myers, Anthony Bowen, D. M. Simms, F. G. Barbadoes.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.
Of which more than one hundred volumes have been issued, has received the commendation of Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams; Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, and Ticknor; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many others and it is admitted to stand at the head of its class. IT IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY, giving fifty-two numbers, and more than THREE THOUSAND double-columned pages of reading matter yearly; enabling it to present, with a combined freshness and completeness nowhere else attempted.
The best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Titled Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, or Political Information, gathered from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.
THE ABLEST AND MOST CULTURED INTELLECTS in every department of Literature, Politics, Science, and Art, find expression in the periodical literature of Europe, and especially of Great Britain.

THE LIVING AGE, FORMING FOUR LARGE VOLUMES A YEAR, furnishes, from the vast and generally inaccessible mass of this literature, the only compilation that, while within the reach of all, is satisfactory in the COMPLETENESS with which it embraces whatever is of immediate interest, or of solid, permanent value. IT IS THEREFORE INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY ONE who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.
Published weekly at \$8 00 a year, free of postage.
An extra copy sent gratis to any one getting up a Club of five New Subscribers. Address
LITTELL & GAY,
30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

REMOVAL
TO
167.....CANAL STREET.....167
FROM
No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Trunks, Valises and Bags,
Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store
No 167 Canal Street,
Near Dauphine.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER.

105.....POYDRAS STREET.....105
W. J. TAYLOR.....JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.

LACROIX BROTHERS
GROCERS.
CORNER FRENCHEMAN & VICTORY STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Have On Hand, Best Of Wines And Liquors.
Dec. 17th, '97.

G. CASENAVE.
UNDERTAKER.
Bourbon Street near St. Louis Street, New Orleans
La.

Carriages For Hire.
Dec. 17th, '97.

STAGG AND O'NEILL
PATENT ATTORNEYS
AND
Dealers in all of the NEWEST and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of real merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country we extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODES OF OBTAINING THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.
Applications made, and Claims filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular application, STAGG & O'NEILL,
120 Canal Street,
New Orleans.

JULIUS P. BROWN.
HOUSE CARPENTER
CANAL ST. Bet VILLARD and ROBERTSON STREETS.
Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
of the city of New York
NO. 139 BROADWAY.
OFFICES
Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hillon, Secretary.
Fred. L. H. Waters, Actuary, Sidney W. Orful, Secy., Everett Clapp, Supl. Agents. T. K. Marcy, Med. Examr.
Agents, New Orleans **PINCHBACK & ANTOINE.**

LOUISIANA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS, AND PAYS LOSSES IN
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen
at the option of the insured.
CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by Act of Congress, March, 1865.)

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
507.....Seventh Street.....507
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICERS:
Rev. J. W. ALYDOR, President.
D. L. EATON, Actuary.
H. D. COOKE, of Jay, Cooke & Co., Chairman Finance Committee.
Gen. Geo. W. BALLOCH, Chairman Examining Committee.
Gen. C. H. HOWARD, Chairman Agency Committee.
Rev. GEORGE WHIPLE, Chairman Education.

THIS BANK is a National, Safe and Permanent Institution, chartered under the administration of Abraham Lincoln, primarily for the benefit of working people of limited means, whose small savings are liable to be lost or squandered.
The Institution is endorsed by the best men and the best financiers in the country. Branches are now in successful operation in thirty principal cities of the Union.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS.
114.....CARONDELET STREET.....114
Open daily from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., and Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Branch at ShrevePort La.
TALLY'S BUILDING, SPRING ST.
SAMUEL PETERS, Cashier.

Open daily from 9 A. M., to 3-30 P. M., and on Saturdays, 8 A. M., to 6 P. M.
PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
BRASERMAN & ADAMS'

CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.
A Glance through their immense stock

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Pormoses, Arabes, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.
586.....and.....586
Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS
of every description, just received at
F. R. HARDEN'S
29.....CHARTRES STREET.....29
(between Canal and Customhouse.)

W. H. MARKHAM, **C. W. BURE,**
St. Louis. New Orleans.

MARKHAM & BURT,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE.

109.....GRAVIER STREET.....109
New Orleans.

S. MYERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
81 Carondelet St., near Poydras.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
124,416,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.
It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run jumping up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfil all these requirements. It would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch CONTAINS
5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts, making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS.
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch WILL RUN FAITHFULLY FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE.
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON, OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt, Plated, Orde, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,
HOWARD & CO.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 Broadway, New York

GOOD WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.
AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found:
A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movement, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nail, correct and serviceable article. Large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Looket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Case—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Looket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Orde Gold Watch, IN MASSIVE ORDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Case, elegantly engraved, or engine turned. Genuine Patent Lever movement, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$300 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin. (Ladies or Gent's size Watch.) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to get up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Orde Gold Chains, \$2 to \$25 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders
CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y. No. 34-H.

A. Simon's, COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,
No. 4, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies. More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold. Subscriptions received to all periodical publications. Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

D. URBAN,
CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.
AND
Commissioner of the Court of Claims.
Depositions, testimony, acknowledgments, etc., taken at short notice.
Passports secured from the State Department, Washington, with accuracy and promptness.
Office at the Customhouse, over the Post Office newspaper delivery.
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Joseph H. Wilson's DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
163.....Canal Street.....163.
First Floor: Dry Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods, etc.
SECOND FLOOR: Ladies Room for Shawls, Cloaks, and Wraps.
THIRD FLOOR: Carpets, Mattings and Rugs.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

Notice To Delinquent Tax-Payers
All delinquent tax-payers for the years 1860 to 1869 inclusive, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately at my office the same, in order to avoid further cost.
Parties desiring to ascertain the amount of their taxes, are requested to call at my office where all information will be promptly given.
C. S. BAUDINET,
Civil Sheriff, Parish Orleans.
Jan. 15th, 1870.

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—SHARPE THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
19.....Commercial Place.....19
New Orleans, La.
Prompt attention given to civil business in the State and United States Courts.
35 ly.

REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a place where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Windings could be seen and compared the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 109 Canal Street. Agents wanted, near 2nd M. B. HEDRICK, General Agent.

500. 500. 500. 500.
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee.
Not one returned.
Not one complaint.
Speaks for itself.
In Operation Daily at the
Depot, No. 176 Canal Street.
PRICE \$18.
New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD, President.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SIXTY-SEVEN SCHEMES! ONLY 30,000 NUMBERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE --- \$50,000.
CLASS B.
TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON
Saturday, February 11, 1871.
HOWARD, RICHMONDS & CO., Contr'rs.

SCHEME:
30,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY \$20.
1 prize of \$50,000 is.....\$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is.....30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is.....20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is.....10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is.....5,000
1 prize of 2,000 is.....2,000
1 prize of 1,000 is.....1,000
1 prize of 500 is.....500
1 prize of 250 is.....250
1 prize of 100 is.....100
1 prize of 50 is.....50
1 prize of 25 is.....25
1 prize of 10 is.....10
1 prize of 5 is.....5
1 prize of 2 is.....2
1 prize of 1 is.....1
1 prize of 500 are.....25,000
317 prizes of 500 are.....158,500
440 prizes amounting to.....\$380,430
While tickets 300 shares in proportion.
Prizes payable in full without deduction.
Orders to be addressed to,
CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.
Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

The Mitchell & Ramellberg Furniture Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.
Moresque Building,
New Orleans.

P. B. PINCHBACK, **C. C. ANTOINE,**
New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.
PINCHBACK & ANTOINE,
COMMISSIONERS
114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases of farms, etc., etc.
Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

GEORGE HITE:
Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger,
IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP.
Iron Safes repaired.
206 COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Presses repaired, Bells and Gongs for Houses, Ships and Steamboats Fitted up.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer,
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, La.

BUSSETT & CO.,
JONES, McDOWELL & Co., Little Rock, Ark.
Bussert & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

COTTON FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
48.....CARONDELET ST.....48.
Refers to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana: State Savings' Association, Bank of Louisiana, Lewis & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

GEO. GIGNAC, ALF. JOURDAIN,
GIGNAC & JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
Corner Conti and Villere, No. 233.

ALWAYS ON HAND
CHOICE GROCERIES, TEA, COFFEE, PROVISIONS,
WINE, LIQUORS
AND
Plantation Supplies
Orders promptly attended to.

JULES ABELARD,
Carpenter and Builder,
237.....JULIA STREET.....237.
New Orleans.

All orders left at the shop will be attended to.

LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.
We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents or contributors.

THE LOUISIANIAN
Wm. O. B.
The Louisianaian is published every Thursday, and is the only paper of its kind in New Orleans.
One year in advance, \$5.00.
Six months in advance, \$2.50.
Three months in advance, \$1.25.
Single copies, 10 cents.
All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the Editor, Louisianaian, New Orleans.<